The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2824. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATIFICATION OF FUSION.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Immense Gathering of the Opponents of Lincoln.

Speeches of Hon. John A. Dix, S. J. Tilden, Jas. W. Gerard, Charles O'Conor, Hon. John Cochrane, Gen. Walbridge, Hon. Jas. Brooks, and Others.

Resolutions, a Report and a Campaign Song.

Few that favor Fusion failed to be present at the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening; at least the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and around the building thousands of people were gathered. Many and lengthy speeches were delivered, urging a combination for any of the opposing candidates that could defeat the Republicans. Resolutions, declaring its propriety, and a report announcing that it had been effected, were adopted. Processions of Ward Clubs bearing banners with "Fusion" writ upon them paraded the streets; and none were to be met with in the immediate vicinity of Astor-place who would willingly then and there have called loudly for cheers for the party then and there reviled.

The pyrotechnic signals for the coming together of the fused shot across the sky and made darkness visible as soon as darkness came. Fusilades from Capt. RYNDERS' cannon, belching during the entire evening, were not few nor far between. The shooting stars from the first rocket had hardly lost their identity amid the crimson glories of the beautiful sunset that followed the afternoon's shower, ere detached parties of the wedded masses began to assemble; and when 7½ P. M. arrived great numbers were already gathered without, and an Othello might have smothered his wife by simply forcing her into the packed apartment below. Every available spot was occupied within, and men elbowed each other as fiercely in their efforts to get at the door-ways and down the stairs as if they thought their Paradise was down below. The hall was decorated profusely with American flags and with placards on which were the names of America's great men, and divers declarations in diverse diction concerning the salvation of the Union.

Punctually at the hour named, WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., came forward and nominated Hon. JOHN A. DIX for President of the meeting. Loud acclamations approved, and Mr. DIX spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. DIX.

FELLOW CITIZENS: After thanking you for the honor you have done me in asking me to preside over your consultations this evening, and after stating the objects of the meeting, I trust I may not be considered as intruding my own opinions upon you, if I ask permission to state a few considerations arising out of the peculiar circumstances which have called us together. We are assembled, fellow-citizens, to proclaim to the people of this State our approval of the Union Electoral ticket recently completed in this City, after long deliberation, carried on under difficulties which seemed at one time insurmountable, and after full consultation with Committees representing all the political organizations opposed to the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. I say we are assembled to proclaim our determination to the people of this State, because, I am sure I may add, with the concurrence of every man within the reach of my voice, that we do not desire to interfere in any manner *—either by our advice or by holding up our own action as an example for imitation*—with the arrangements of our political friends in other States. We believe we understand better than they possibly can, what course of policy is best fitted for ourselves, and for the same reason we do not doubt that they will take, in the existing crisis, the course most judicious for them. We are rigid non-interventionists—abstaining from all interference in the political concerns of others, and asking a like immunity from interference in ours.

We have come together, fellow-citizens, like the men of the Revolution three-quarters of a century ago, divided by differences of opinion and diversities of interest, but with patriotic motives, and with a determination to make all personal sacrifices which may be needful to accomplish one great object. They came together to form the Union; we come together to preserve it—and for this end we are ready, as they were, to make all reasonable compromise and concession.

It is strange how soon the lessons of experience are forgotten! It is scarcely a twelvemonth since many of those who are here to-night, were assembled in this vicinity to express their detestation of an outrage on one of our sister States—an outrage, which we regarded as a legitimate consequence of the political teachings of the party against whom we are arrayed now as we were then. If any one had told us that before the end of a year, there would be danger of the triumph of that party in this State, through our own local divisions—if he had told us that through an unyielding tenacity of purpose, through the pride of organization, or through considerations of personal interest, we should be putting to hazard the harmony of the Union and the permanency of our institutions by giving the victory to the party whose policy is directly at war with both,—he would not have been credited. And yet, fellow-citizens, this is the very problem to be solved to-night—whether we, and those who in other parts of the State are likely to be influenced by our example, will give to the Union Electoral ticket, a cordial, an efficient and an unwavering support, or whether by standing aloof from each other, in the isolation of our respective opinions on questions of administration, we shall leave the victory to be carried off by the common enemy against our divided forces. It is a question, on which patriotism and disinterestedness should not hesitate for a moment. Let me say, without intending offence in any quarter, that those only can hesitate, who intrench themselves behind the narrow breastwork of their own individualism, regardless of practical results, and leave the combatants to whom they are most nearly allied by policy and principle, to fight out the great battle for the Union, to be overthrown for want of their friendly aid. I should be sorry, fellow-citizens, to be one of those, through whose indifference or impracticability, the victory in this State should be given to the party which has done so much to weaken the bond of confidence between the members of the Union, to impair our prosperity as a State, and to subvert our municipal independence as a city. If such a responsibility is to rest anywhere, I trust, for our own honor, it may not be on any of us.

It is certainly to be regretted that the Union ticket we have formed now, had not been put in the field six weeks ago. If it had been, I do not believe it could, by any possibility, have been defeated. It is not too late now. With a cordial and unflinching support, it is still possible to carry it. Nay, I believe that with a perfect union of the divisions of party which it represents, there will be no difficulty in carrying it. Let me say to those who are dissatisfied with the terms of union, or rather with the particular manner in which it has been made, that I wish myself the ticket could, in some respects, have been differently constituted. At the same time, it is due to those who effected the arrangements, to say they have done all they could do under the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed. They have accomplished in substance all that was finally asked, though not precisely in the mode proposed. I am satisfied, as a political friend of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, to take the substance and not stand on the punctilio of a literal compliance. In other words, having the substance, it would be the merest senselessness to contend for the shadow. And in assenting to the arrangement which has been made, I consider it my duty to assent freely, cordially and without mental reservation. In this light, all fair men must regard it. In no other spirit can it be successfully carried out. We must accept the arrangements, not with a niggardliness of consent which is tantamount to a rejection, but with a cordiality which will manifest itself in efficient action. Every man of us, in his particular sphere, must go to work and resolve that the ticket shall be elected.

Before I sit down, fellow-citizens, let me say a word on the morality of coalitions, a question of which our political opponents have availed themselves to pour out torrents of invective on our heads. No man who is at all familiar with the history of parties, is ignorant of the fact that combinations are perpetually taking place among those who differ on questions of administration, for the purpose of carrying out some great measure of policy in the propriety of which they concur. If the end they have in view be patriotic, if their purposes are not merely selfish, the combination (or the coalition, if the term is preferred), is perfectly warranted by all the laws of honorable political warfare. I do not suppose that a more remarkable instance of the combination of heterogeneous political elements has ever been known than one under our own eyes. I allude to two leading Republican papers in this City, both conducted with signal ability and vigor. I need not name them. One is for free trade, the other for high protection. One is remarkably sound on financial questions, the other as signally unsound on all. A singular antagonism of principle runs through their whole course, with a single exception. They agree on the Slavery question, and on this alone; at war on every other, they coalesce for political action. They are equally ardent in their support of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. If they belive the Slavery question to surpass in importance all great measures of administration; if they believe the settlement of that question in the manner they think right is of such moment that it should properly supersede all others, no exception can be taken to the coalition they and their followers have formed.

Now, I do not hesitate to say that no divisions of party within my remembrance have had so many elements of union—of consanguinity—if I may so express myself—as those represented by the Union Electoral ticket. We are are all non-interventionists, some it is true to a greater extent than others, in regard to Slavery; we concur on most financial questions; and though these are minor subjects, on which we entertain different opinions, the points of contact are so numerous that it would be most extraordinary if by the mismanagement of those who assume to be leaders, we were, in a crisis like this, to be kept apart.

Above all, fellow-citizens, we are united on a question which, in the importance of its consequences towers above all others—the preservation of the Union, through a scrupulous observance of our Constitutional obligations, and by abstaining from all interference in the domestic concerns of our fellow-citizens in other States. On this question we could not disunite without disloyalty to all that is dear in the remembrance of the past and precious in our hopes of the future. Let every true Democrat, let every true Union man rally to the support of the Union Electoral ticket, and it is my sincere belief that the State may be saved from the calamity with which it was threatened—the success of the Republican Party, not through its own intrinsic strength, but through our divisions. Let us, then, from this hour, lay these divisions aside; let us sacrifice to the one great object our personal interests, and leaving all minor differences of opinion to be adjusted when the vital questions at issue shall be settled, let us go into the contest under one common banner, with no other words inscribed on it save these: "The Union and the Constitution, undivided and indivisible."

Mr. DIX was frequently interrupted by applause.

E. J. BROWN, Esq., mid cries of "Holler it out!" "Go ahead!" and, towards the close, "That's enough!" read a long list of Vice-Presidents. They were elected boisterously, and amid great disorder. Printed lists were scattered among the people.

Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRY presented the following report:

The Committee appointed pursuant to a resolution of the Union Meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, Sept. 17, 1860, submit the following

REPORT.

Commissioned to adopt a ticket for Presidential Electors, which should be satisfactory to the masses who regard the triumph of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, by means of a sectional organization, upon a sectional issue, and for the establishment of a sectional policy in the Federal Government, as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and therefore dangerous to the Union, we have endeavored to perform that great duty, with impartiality, with wisdom, and with supreme devotion to an object, so momentous and so patriotic. We submit to you the "Union" ticket for electors of President and Vice-President.

For Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

HEMAN J. REDFIELD,	GREENE C. BRONSON,
SELAH B. STRONG,	DAVID C. JUDSON,
JOHN H. BROWER,	CHARLES GOODYEAR,
JACOB A. WESTERVELT,	GEORGE C. CLYDE,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,	JOHN MUNN,
WILLIAM A. ROBBE,	AMBROSE S. HIGGINS,
J. DEWEYSTER OGDEN,	LUCAS B. CROCKER,
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,	PEARSON MUNDY,
STEPHEN B. RUSSEL,	JOHN M. STRONG,
ABRAM B. CONGER,	EDWIN M. ANDERSON,
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,	JAMES M. PULVER,
ELISHA P. STRONG,	MILES FINCH,
WILLIAM KENT,	CHARLES H. CARROLL,
MARTIN SPRINGER,	ADDISON GARDNER,
JAMES KIDD,	JOHN B. SKINNER, 2d,
ISAIAH BLOOD,	LORENZO BURROWS,
HENRY H. ROSS,	WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
STEPHEN D. CALDWELL.	

The members of it have all accepted. They are all "*Union Men for the sake of the Union*;" and we believe we are justified in now announcing, that the union of the Conservative masses of our citizens upon this ticket is a *completed fact*.

CHAS. O'CONOR,	PETER B. SWEENEY,
S. F. BUTTERWORTH,	DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
EDWIN CROSWELL,	JAMES MONROE.
HENRY GRINNELL,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
S. L. M. BARLOW,	ANDREW MOUNT,
WILSON G. HUNT,	CHARLES A. SECOR,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,	Committee.

JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.

JEHIAL READ, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1860.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and they are hereby, presented to those gentleman nominated as Electors of President and Vice-President, who, with patriotic disinterestedness, withdrew their names in favor of the Union Electoral Ticket, thereby contributing their utmost to the accomplishment of that object which should be dear to every true American, "Union for the sake of the Union."

There was more confusion while Mr. HENRY distributed copies of this. Out of the chaos occasionally arose the voice of Mr. DIX, saying, "Fellow-citizens! fellow-citizens! I ask— Fellow-citizens!—[Cries of "Order"] Fellow-citizens, I ask for a clear and distinct vote on the Electoral ticket thus framed."

Order was at length restored, and with a loud shout the ticket was indorsed.

The following resolutions were read by Mr. S. J. TILDEN, and adopted by acclamation:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we regard the attempt of a sectional party in the Northern States to take possession of the Federative agency of all the States, adversely to the whole people of the fifteen Southern States, as contrary to the fundamental idea of the Constitution: that the attempt to inaugurate by such means a sectional policy upon a subject vitally affecting the rights, the interests, and the feelings of those fifteen States, creates a great danger to our Confederated Union, and to the peace and safety of the whole country; that we deem it to be an imperative duty to waive personal preferences as to candidates, and differences upon abstract questions, in favor of a *Union of Patriotic Citizens* for the sake of the *Union* of the *States*.

Resolved, That the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN can only be effected against the spirit of the Constitution, contrary to the wishes of a majority of the people, and by a dexterous use of the Electoral Forms which the Constitution left to the States to provide; that if their election should be effected, it will be by scarcely more than one-third of the actual popular vote cast.

Resolved, That those who regard the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN as prolific of danger to the country ought not to multiply the chances of such a result by their own divisions.

Resolved, That the ticket for Presidential Electors submitted to this meeting by the Committee of fifteen is hereby approved and adopted; and that we cordially and earnestly recommend it to the support of all the conservative, patriotic and Union-loving voters of this State.

REMARKS OF MR. TILDEN.

Mr. TILDEN supported the resolutions in a speech, in which he was frequently compelled to halt by the din and disorder. During its progress great merriment was caused by a Hibernian, of stentorian lungs, on the sidewalk, who, in the midst of each sentence, shouted through the grating near the ceiling, "CHARLEY O'CONOR'S wanted outside!" "We're all waiting outside!" Mr. TILDEN said he was there, not as a Breckinridge man, not as a Bell man, not as a Douglas man, but as one who thought that the public conjuncture of public affairs demanded that all should come forward to oppose the triumph of a sectional party. There was a danger to the country that they were to ward off. That danger consisted in this: an organized sectional party was endeavoring to take possession of the Government—a party that had no hold in fifteen States of this Confederacy, and that after five years of discussion, with all its prospects of success, was not able to draw to its side one man in ten of those States, and had hardly an adherent in the five others. There was a difference of opinion between the members of that party and the people of the South. With the former, it was a mere matter of opinion, but with the latter, it was a matter which concerned vast interests; which was identified with social order, and twined itself around the very fibres of their social position. It was on such a question, without any representation of the Southern States, that the Republicans proposed to inaugurate over those 15 States what, in all its characteristics, would be an alien Government without representation. It was for them to decide whether this should be.

Dr. CHARLES GUILMETTE sang a "Union Campaign Song" exceedingly well, the people joining in the chorus, and then

REMARKS OF MR. GERARD.

JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., was introduced. Though not set down among the speakers, Mr. GERARD said he was a minute man, and was ready at a moment's warning to come forward. He liked fusion, but did not like confusion, and hoped the people would be quiet. Mr. GERARD humorously related how he had vowed to leave the Whig Party when it should be abolitionized, and how he had left it; told of the causes which had let to this motley gathering—

"Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and grey,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
Mingle as we may."

[Cries of "No black spirits!"] [Laughter.]

Described the Republican Party as a "hybrid monstrosity"—a Cyclopean party with a single eye for Slavery; declared that unless LINCOLN'S portraits were infernal libels his bare appearance was enough to split rails; and wound up by urging that however the Republican candidate, as a lawyer, might split hairs, or however, as a backwoodsman, he might split rails, he should not be permitted, as President, to split the Union.

Mr. GERARD offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and the same are hereby presented to the Committee of Fifteen who reported the Union Electoral Ticket, for their wise and effective labors, and that said Committee be continued to aid in accomplishing the success of the Electoral Ticket reported by them.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens throughout the State, opposed to the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, to convene Union meetings in the same spirit that animates the movement in this City, and that they be invited to correspond with the Committee of Fifteen with the view to cooperation in their efforts.

When Mr. GERARD had concluded, there were loud cries for Mr. O'CONOR, who rose and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF CHARLES O'CONOR, ESQ.

Mr. O'CONOR, on being introduced by the Chairman, was received with a burst of cheers. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This magnificent meeting presents a worthy response to the glorious call which has been made upon the patriotism of the people of the City of New-York.

You have been called, together, gentlemen, pursuant to an authority emanating from no political party, from no partial faction, from no friends of any particular man, from no friends of particular temporary measures of policy, but pursuant to an authority emanating directly and spontaneously from yourselves, the people. You are called together for the purpose of determining a momentous question involving neither more nor less than this simple issue: Shall this great and glorious Union cease with the year 1861, or shall it be perpetuated for ever? [Cries of "For Ever."] That is the question—that is the question, gentlemen, which originally led you, the citizens of New-York, together, and led you to constitute the Committee who have now made their report. That Committee have deliberated, they have acted, and have made their report. You are now summoned to pass upon it, and to determine whether the ends they aimed at were worthy, and whether the means they have employed were honorable, and whether the means, if faithfully and vigorously enforced, are adequate to secure the object proposed—the preservation of our Union. [Applause.] That is the question to be considered by you this evening.

Heretofore, gentlemen, in all my knowledge of political life in our City and in our State, we have always had some single individual at the head of the political party to which we were attached whom we presented to our fellow-citizens for the highest office in their gift, in whose virtues, in whose moral qualities and talents we relied for the accomplishment of the objects in view by the approaching election.

But, now, gentlemen, we have come together, setting aside for the moment all considerations of men, —setting aside for the moment our consideration for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, setting aside for the moment our admiration of Mr. DOUGLAS, setting aside for the moment our admiration of Mr. BELL—forgetting names, forgetting men, sacrificing all personal predilections, all private interests, all personal partialities, and enrolled ourselves under a principle dear to the heart of every true, honest, and patriotic American—the principle written on the banner over your President's chair: "Union for the sake of the Union." [Cheers.] Gentlemen, is this great sacrifice of the passions, feelings and interests, which affect us in this life, honorable? Is the sacrifice demanded? Gentlemen, what is at stake? Why, let us look at our condition. Let us look and see what is threatened by the political party against whom we are now arrayed, and ask ourselves, is or is not every sacrifice of this description demanded in the impending crisis, and is not a persistency in it demanded? Are we not called upon by every principle that should move the heart of a patriotic citizen to make all the sacrifices in our power which can promote the accomplishment of the objects which this meeting has in view? [Applause.] Gentlemen, we occupy a position which attracts the admiration of all who hate us, and, I may say, the envy of all in other climes who love us. [Cheers.] They envy our condition—feeling that sentiment to a reasonable and honorable extent, they envy our condition so far that they would desire to participate in it, and, as I have said, those who hate us cannot withhold the tribute of their admiration. [Applause.]

This country, let me remind you, gentlemen, is now in a state of prosperity unexampled in the history of past times—a prosperity which is not only national but individual—a prosperity which pervades all classes of society—a prosperity that reaches all classes of society, even including the negro slave himself. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we now enjoy that state of prosperity. It has been the result of our magnificently conceived, and, I think I may say, of our divinely framed Constitution and system of Government. We have been carried on under its administration to a pitch of prosperity that few can imagine, and which no words can adequately describe. We are held together to-day by the ties of a common fraternity. But, we are informed in language too plain to be misunderstood by the anti-Slavery Party—if they succeed in electing their candidates they will devise means through the forms offered to destroy the institution upon which the prosperity of the South depends. Their object as now plainly, distinctly and unequivocally avowed, is to dissever the ties that bind the negro servant to his white master. This has been announced in a distinct form. The conflict with Southern interests has been described as irrepressible. All that constitutes the wealth and prosperity of the South is to be destroyed in this conflict? What, gentlemen, what can we expect from the success of a party organized on such a basis? Certainly one of two things. Either that the people of the Southern States will submit to insult, will submit to loss of property, will submit to be virtually denationalized, subjected to Colonial vassalage as Canada is to Britain, as Ireland has long been, and as many an oppressed country has been by foreign monarchical tyrants. They must either submit to that willingly or they must be made to submit to it by the power of the sword. Thus Northern arms are to crush and prostrate the liberty and indepeddence of the South. Are you prepared that your strength or the influence of your State and of your fellow-citizens throughout the North shall be employed in a work so unholy [Cries of "No, never."] Then, if you are not willing that your swords shall be thus employed—that the strength of your Territory shall not be thus employed, as the South will not tamely yield to such a subjugation—the necessary consequence then is that the South will separate from us. They feel that they are entitled to enjoy equal privileges with all the members of this Confederacy, and unlessa allowed those privileges, they will not remain in it. Are you willing that this glorious Union, formed in '76, shall perish in 1861? Are you prepared for this? I trust you are not. I know you are not. [Cries of "No, no."] And now fellow-citizens, I need hardly say to you that the aims of the Black Republicans is no longer a matter of disguise. There was a time when the most eminent statesman in their ranks hoped to become their leader—and to be their candidate for the Chief Magistracy. He hoped to reach the Presidency, and probably intended to disappoint their expectations. Doubtless he designed attempting to satisfy the South by giving them a tolerably Conservative Administration. Then, while proving false to his party and to his implied promises, he might by possibility have held the North and South together. That cunning statesman, on his return from his recent trip to Europe found the whole Southern country excited by the raid of JOHN BROWN, and becoming alarmed he made what was called a moderately conservative speech, in which he gave the public to understand that under his administration the country would be safe and the Union by no means endangered. This gave rise to a presumptin that he would kick away the ladder by which he had raised himself to power—trample upon the means that had elected him to office, and play the part of a tolerably well behaved President. Well, gentlemen, what followed? The Republican Party in the secret councils of its managers and leaders, controlled by its extreme men and by its philosophers, held consultation here and consultation there, and, finally, came to the conclusion that this little BILLY SEWARD, of Auburn, "would make a tolerably good President of the United States, and that, therefore, he was not the man for their money, so they disappointed him. The man who could talk so well about irrepressible conflicts, and then say that he did not seriously mean it, and intended to be a very conservative, and constitutional law-abiding President, would not suit them. After all, the South might get along with him very well.

Well, Mr. SEWARD did not know that these constitutations had been held and slept on in perfect security. He was not one of the "Philosophers." He was only a stump-orator and a politician, who denied office, intending to make as good a use of it for himself and his friends as he could. He was one of those men who have resort to any novelties for the purpose of pleasing what is sometimes called the multitude, but who mean nothing whatever by it. On this principle he has always acted, and always failed. He has, if I may say it, paid his addresses, in succession, to three old ladies, with each of whom he has been rather unfortunate. [Applause.] He first made court, in his gay and gallant youth, to an old woman who went by the name of Anti (aunty) Masonry—I do no not know that there was an actual marriage between them, but their relations were very intimate and continued until the old woman died; at last she did die, and WM. H. SEWARD was left a widower. [Laughter.] Then he courted another old woman who had not quite so large an estate as his first love. She was called Anti-Rent. But here his correspondence was of shorter duration. The old lady fell sick, and if not absolutely dead she is very near it. Her people have still a little place up in the Heidelberg mountains, but whether she is actually dead or not I cannot affirm, but that is the presumption, for our law is positive in its provisions against the crime of bigamy, and Mr. SEWARD has taken to himself another mate. He left Aunty-Rent and gained the affections of another old woman, whose name is not unfamiliar to you—I mean Aunty-Slavery. [Laughter.] That was his third and last association in wedded life. [Laughter.] And he succeeded perfectly with this good lady, until he made that unfortunate conservative speech. His new-found conservatism began immediately to operate against him, and the old woman became jealous! [Laughter.] She called all her friends and philosophers quietly about her, to talk over the case of WM. H. SEWARD. His fidelity was subjected to a rigorous scrutiny; he was tried in the balance, and found wanting. This however, was kept secret, and it was not till one bright morning when the party was in council at Chicago, that, all of a sudden, the sentence of the philosophers was read to the astounded followers of Mr. SEWARD. "BILL SEWARD" was repudiated, and it was announced that the old woman had taken a new husband, and a remarkable handsome one (applause and laughter)—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Illinois rail-splitter. [Renewed laughter.] The philosopher's choice of LINCOLN went upon a positive fact, and a very insignificant one,—it was that the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" was never originated in the brain of Mr. SEWARD. Politicians are not always original, either in their ideas or their expressions. And it turned out on investigation that Mr. SEWARD'S speech at Rochester was not his own, for the declaration of an irrepressible conflict which he there made was traced to the real original Jacobs, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Laughter and cheers.] He was the man who first announced this doctrine, and consequently he received the favors of this old lady, Aunty Slavery, and she had kicked completely out of her good graces poor "BILLY SEWARD." [Great laughter.] It is said, too, that she ordered Mr. LINCOLN'S portrait to be taken and exhibited in order to all her lieges, to show how, her excellent taste in transferring her affections to the beautiful creature. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, to be serious about a matter which ought to be seriously considered, although I have presented it in a form which may not be so regarded. The facts, you will find, are as I have stated them. Mr. SEWARD made a conservative speech. It would not answer. He announced that he might be trusted with the administration of the whole country; Thus he was guilty of a departure from the wishes of his party. And what has been the result? Why, gentlemen, his party have rejected him, have selected a man whom they know would suit their purposes better. And now, in anger or in desperation, Mr. SEWARD has gone forth as a champion of Anti-Slavery in its most extreme form; he has traveled through the country as the avowed champion of the "irrepressible conflict" against the Constitutional rights of the South, and he puts ABRAHAM LINCOLN before you as the undoubted embodiment of that doctrine—a man who will not receive a solitary vote in fifteen States of this Union—a man who has said, if public report is to be believed, that he dare not show his face in a Southern State, nor in the State in which he was born. [Applause.] Mr. O'CONNOR proceeded to speak with much emphasis on the importance of the electoral vote of New-York, as being capable of outbalancing the vote for LINCOLN, and declared that event of the triumph of the Republican Party in the pending election in Pennsylvania, the Union Party should, instead of discouragement, further incentives to exertion Gentlemen, this is the state of things—this is the case before us. A great and free and prosperous and united country is threatened with civil war and dissolution. This is not a matter of suspicion or opinion as to the objects of the Black Republican Party; it is threatened most distinctly by the plain declarations and avowed designs of their candidates and stump orators, and particularly by those of the great mouth-piece, WM. H. SEWARD. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, this is the condition of things. And I ask you to rise in your strength—to put your shoulder to the wheel, and by a united and vigorous effort, to defeat the attempt which is being made to convert the great State of New-York into an instrument for the elevation to power of the man who has these objects in view. This is the question which you are to decide. There can be no hesitation in pronouncing that the issue is as I have stated it, and you are called upon to say whether it be in your power, or whether such means are presented to you as will enable you to save the best interests of the country from destruction. Now, gentlemen, the Union-loving masses of New-York are united. I think that the majority of the people of this State are determined to accomplish the defeat of LINCOLN, and the overthrow of its candidates [applause.] And gentlemen I will state to you why it is a plain, short easy matter of calculation. The menaced position of your country is that which is composed of your Southern States by these Southern States have 120 electoral votes. In your Southern College, each one of these votes will certainly be given against ABRAHAM LINCOLN, just as certainly as certainly as the sun will rise on the day of the delivery of your votes in the public urn. You have then these 120 votes against them, and the State of New-York should withhold her votes from the Republican Party. Though she should cast them into the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, ABRAHAM LINCOLN cannot be President of the United States. [Loud applause.] Therefore, gentlemen, though every other State of all the North and all the West and all the East should be forgetful of its duty to the Union, and should be so forgetful of this (and it has been well denominated treasonable) Republican Party, and to prove recreant to its duty to the Union, New-York holds in her hands the key to the public safety, and she alone can save the Union. [Applause.] They had to bring together the most opposing elements. They were men actively engaged in life's pursuits, and had their friends and partialities to gratify, and you might well suppose that they had a most arduous task, and that in bringing matters to a consummation they would often be obliged to settle by the arbitrary vote of majority whether A. B. should go on the ticket and whether C. D. go off. But I tell you this, that so pure and holy was the office in which they were employed, that weak and human as they were —liable to err, liable to passion, liable to partiality, like other men—yet, so holy, so sanctifying in its operation upon their minds was the sacred cause in which they were engaged, that all their deliberations, all questions before them, great and small, ended in union. A unanimous vote affirmed every measure which they adopted. Their final action resulted in the report presented to you this evening, to which is promised your unanimous approval. Now, gentlemen, I recognize in this mastery of events over the passions of men, in this perfect combination and harmony for the purpose in view, the government of an overruling Providence—that Providence which has heretofore protected this Union from all dangers, and will, I trust, preserve it to the end. [Applause.] A word or two more, gentlemen, and I shall have done. I have claimed that the State of New-York alone can accomplish this object. We have the best evidence that the State of New-York will, by the union of all the opponents of Black Republicanism, effect the object of saving this Union from the evils which are now threatening it. Let me for a moment call your attention to an event some time past which will show the reason why we should confidently entertain this opinion. The American arms were raised to the highest pitch of glory by the conquest of the vast Empire of Montezuma, effected with a small army not exceeding ten thousand men, under the command of WINFIELD SCOTT, the greatest living General of the age. [Applause.] When that gallant old hero returned, wearing the laurels awarded for his triumph over this great State—conquered with such very limited means —the whole nation bowed down in homage to his military talents and heroic patriotism; one of our political parties nominated the hero for the Presidency of the United States. No nobler character, no abler and more eminent man could have been selected. He stood before us clothed with such attractions to the American heart, with such claims upon the patriotism of the people, that he seemed a candidate almost invincible. Now, gentlemen, at that day—no matter whether it was true or false—I will assume it was false and a total mistake. But no matter—it was published—it was first whispered and then published, louder and louder, until it took possession of the public mind in this City and State, that that great hero was not versed in civil affairs, and was subject, in some degree, to the influence of the Black Republican leader—WM. H. SEWARD. As a result of that opinion, the people of the great and patriotic City of New-York assembled a meeting at Castle Garden, to which my honored friend Mr. GERARD has alluded, and notwithstanding the high claims of WINFIELD SCOTT to the support of the American people, his election was denounced as dangerous to the Union, merely because it was feared that WM. H. SEWARD, as the organ of Republicanism, might exert an influence over him. New-York, I might say with tears in her eyes, condemned him, and throughout the length and breadth of this land that opinion was fatal to the destiny of WINFIELD SCOTT as a candidate. He had scarcely any votes—only three or four States voting for him. Thus New-York acted ten years ago. What has New-York now presented to her consideration? Surely a far more dangerous state of things. Black Republicanism is now ten times more rampant than at that time; it is not merely suspected but it is roundly avowed that it designs to crush the Southern States and trample upon their honor and their dearest interests. And this WILLIAM H. SEWARD is the avowed leader of the party—he has repented of his conservative speech, and he stands before us as the champion and predestined Prime Minister of this backwoodsman, LINCOLN, who has no capacity to govern without some such assistance. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, this is the state of things. On a mere suspicion that WILLIAM H. SEWARD had the ear of Gen. SCOTT, New-York denounced that patriot soldier and deprived him of his hold upon the affections of the American People. We defeated him as the candidate for the Presidency. Now this same State of New-York, still more deeply interested in the Union than it was then, has before it as a candidate for the Presidency this handsome ABRAHAM LINCOLN, totally inexperienced in public affairs—who never performed an affirmative act in a public capacity except to vote against his country when supplies were needed for our gallaht soldiery in a foreign territory; this ABRAHAM LINCOLN is before us as a candidate for the Presidency—the treasonable doctrines of his party are avowed, and this same WM. H. SEWARD is to be his Prime Minister. Shall we hesitate to exert our utmost power and ability to defeat him? and shall it be said that the great and patriotic State of New-York has not within its limits a sufficient number of citizens who are lovers of the Union and haters of discord and civil war to protect its electoral vote from being given for such a man with such a Prime Minister? [Applause.]

There were loud calls for "WOOD," but as the Mayor was not in the house, the audience next heard the

SPEECH OF THEODORE E. TOMLINSON.

Hon. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON was next introduced and delivered a strong address. He denounced Republicanism as a crime against freedom, and Republicans as enemies to the republic. [Applause.] Their higher law was the mob-law. The mission of SEWARD was to promote hate. He was in the habit of taunting the South, and trying to make the North cry out to its brother, "stand back, we are holier than thou;" not only should we not be tired of saving the Union, but our children and children's children ought to be proud of that duty. [Cheers.] Let them recollect that our Union imparted blessings that were not confined to this continent. Let young ALBERT, when the diadem presses his brow, remember that the union of the old and the new could never be had unless we hold on to the Union now and forever. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was next introduced, and made an energetic appeal for the Union ticket. He advised the sacrifice of all party predilections for the sake of defeating LINCOLN in this State. If New-York stood to her duty, the sundown of the 6th of November would witness the flag of our Union floating over a united and harmonious people. [Applause.] Let the curse of God rest upon that man who would prevent such a consummation. [Applause.] He claimed that New-York should be admitted to the brotherhood of those States that love the Union. She would speak in November, and though Pennsylvania should go against us in November, New-York would have the higher honor in being the last and final refuge of the nationality of the North. [Applause.] As goes the City, so he trusted would go the State, and as went the State, so he hoped would go the Union—for Union and the Constitution. [Cheers.] He trusted that what Mr. SEWARD called the "men of the sidewalks" would give 60,000 majority for the Union ticket. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES BROOKS.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS was the next speaker. He said the Republicans seemed to think that the Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell men should play the part of three old rams locking each other's horns, and bucking heads together, and beating out each other's brains, for the amusement of White Republican pit and Black Republican gallery. [Laughter and cheers.] He characterized the Republican as the black man's and the Union as the white man's party. After an illustration of the felicity of the Fusionists of a forcible character, Mr. BROOKS closed with an energetic appeal for the Union ticket.

Mr. ELI T. NORTON was introduced amid calls for WOOD, COCHRANE and others. He denounced the irrepressible conflict doctrines of WM. H. SEWARD.

He was followed by EDWARD ANDREWS, of Westchester, who spoke briefly, after which the meeting adjourned, with cheers for the Union ticket.

CUTSIDE OF THE INSTITUTE.

If the attendence inside the building was dense and enthusiastic it was still more so on the out. The open space around the Institute was packed by loud-lunged Union men. Tar barrels, all a-blaze, were stuck in every convenient gap in the crowd, and scattered their flames through the night with a resinous prodigality. Little boys stuck sticks into the blazing contents, and then, with these impromptu torches, went dancing around the corners like embryotic imps. Huge fuliginous wreaths hovered over the scene, rolling their inky masses against the sky. Rockets rushed upward, tracing transient lines of light along the darkness, and fire-batteries at regular intervals broke into spasmodic action, shooting their vari-colored pellets of flame high in air. Two Drummond lights, standing at the head of Astor-place, peered like two great eyes through the smoke and the darkness, but only succeeded in making the surrounding murkiness more visible by contrast.

In the vicinity of the four stands appointed for the outside speakers, the pressure and enthusiasm was immense. Marshal RYNDERS seemed ubiquitous, dancing from one to another, and making himself everywhere conspicuous. To tell the names of the speakers who poured their eloquence out upon the night air would require considerable space.

The unhappy individuals who, in a momentary enthusiasm, attempted to mount the stands, were ignominiously repulsed, and pitched, without a word of apology, into the human sea that billowed below. The men who mounted guard at the platforms were more unscrupulous and less expostulatory in the performance of their duty than any uniformed policemen could have been.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE spoke from stand No. 3, as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN COCHRANE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The vast concourse that occupies this space and crowds the vast hall, signifies, without mistake, a truthful demonstration of public opinion. No enthusiasm within memory has exceeded that which pervades this meeting to-night. Those who participate in it, and they who behold its intensity, are reminded of those more fortunate days which witnessed the spontaneous alacrity with which the name of ANDREW JACKSON was hailed by the people. [Applause.] And there is an obvious reason—a sufficient and ample cause for this excitement; both cause and reason of themselves repelling the presumption, and rebuking the charge that the excitement is but artificial and its duration evanescent. The conservative men of the country hitherto have been disorganized and distracted. Numerous partial political organizations, distinguished from each other, in some instances, by obsolete creeds, and in other by but nominal distinctions, have contained, nevertheless, members who have entertained in common the one paramount conviction that the Union must be preserved. Their organic divisions long separated these patriotic men, and prevented their political coöperation. But a common danger—a danger which threatens our institutions and our Federal Government—has at length overthrown the barriers which partisan politics had erected, and we now behold the hundreds of thousands of the Union-loving men of New-York united in support of the one Union-preserving Electoral ticket of New-York. [Cheers.] The evident delight with which this consummation is received here is but a faded reflection of the ardor with which it is entertained throughout the State. Literally, fellow-citizens, is the country all alive with the processions, the conventions, the mass meetings of Douglas men, of Breckinridge men, of Bell and Everett men—all, all Union men [cheers]—and thoroughly is it fired with the reasoning and the patriotic appeals of the army of eloquent speakers who are spreading far the note of alarm, and rallying the faithful citizen to the discharge of his whole duty. [Applause.]

Do you ask of what danger is it that I speak? I answer, that which will attend upon the success of the Republicans—that which threatens in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It cannot be disguised that fearful agitation pervades the Southern States and drives rapidly downward towards anticipated dissolution. While it

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Death of the Empress' Sister—Progress of Italian Affairs—Alexander Dumas in Naples—Kossuth and Garibaldi—American Ministers in Italy—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

The return of the Emperor and Empress to Paris from their voyage to the Provinces has been hastened by the death of the sister of the Empress, the Duchess of Berwick and Alba; so it is said in the journals; but the Emperor had other reasons for hastening the return. The forthcoming interview of Sovereigns at Warsaw is an event not exactly calculated for the Emperor's repose of mind: if we are to believe the assertion of certain continental journals it is indeed quite the contrary. The events in Italy, the inauguration of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, creates a necessity for a retrograde movement on the part of the Sovereigns of Russia, Prussia and Austria, and revives a sympathy between these monarchs that would not otherwise exist. But such a meeting cannot take place without a discussion on a return to absolutism, nor can it avoid some formal engagement which will not exactly be in the interest of France. It is too late in the day for another holy alliance; such a compact would raise a storm not easily allayed. So, too, any avowed compact for a reactionary movement toward absolutism would bring to the surface again the revolutionary element, with its demands of 1848.

By the Empress' desire, the body of her deceased sister has been placed for the present in the church of Reuil, six miles from Paris, where repose the bodies of JOSEPHINE and HORTENSE. Later on it will be conveyed to Spain for final interment. The *Moniteur* announces that the Countess of MONTIJO, mother of the Empress, on account of their common affliction, has been called to St. Cloud. This phraseology explains itself. Mme. DE MONTIJO, (a most excellent and amiable lady,) was not in the habit of being often called to the palace. The announcement thus made in the *Moniteur* was in exceeding bad taste. Under such a stroke of real affliction the public would never have doubted but that the surviving daughter and mother were mingling their tears without restraint under a common roof.

For those curious in the matter of genealogy, it may be stated that the Duchess of Alba, or Donna MARIA FRANCISCA DE SALLES PORTO CARRERO Y KIRKPATRICK, was born in Grenada in 1825. She was the daughter of the Count of Teba, afterwards made Count of Montijo and of Miranda. She inherited from her father, at his decease, the titles of *Duchess* of Panaranda, *Marchioncss* of the Algabe, of the Bourza, of Balcarotta, of Mirallo, of Valdanquillo, of Valderrabano, of Villamrera del Fresno, *Countess* of Covarubios del Monte, of San Esteban de Gormoz, and *Vicountess* Del Palacios de la Baldecerna. In 1843 she married Don SANTIAGO FITZJAMES, Duke of Berwick, of Alba, of Tormes, of Leria, of Montoro, of Olivares, etc., etc. By this marriage were united two families ranking among the first in Spain for the number of their titles and the extent of their wealth. The reader will ecollect that the Salic law does not prevail in Spain, which explains the inheritance by the Duchess of Alba of her father's titles. There were but two children, and the Duchess being the eldest, monopolized the family titles. The Empress, however, had one title, and was married as Mlle. DE MONTIJO, Countess of Téba.

The performances of the young King of Naples, at Gaeta are both melancholy and comic, or rather quixotic. He continues to make and unmake laws for the whole Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, he dissolves the National Guard for GARIBALDI with a move of his wand, creates and discharges ministries, levies imposts, rewards faithful officers and destitutes others, and in fine legislates for the whole country just as if GARIBALDI and the revolution hed never been heard of. All this amuses the Dictator to such an extent that he permits the insane proclamations of his juvenile Majesty to be published in Naples, and he is said to have jocosely proposed to his Ministers to conform to the young King's ordonnances.

A certain amount of jealousy has been created at Naples by the appointment of ALEXANDER DUMAS to the post of Director of the Public Museums and Excavations. But M. DUMAS was made a citizen of Sicily by a vote of the authorities of Palermo, and thus became an honorary Italian; the appointment as Director of the Museums and Excavations of Naples by GARIBADDI would seem to imply that he had become a legal Italian citizen, and the appointment was therefore a good one to be made. But DUMAS has been authorized to compile and publish a costly illustrated work on these Museums and Excavations at the expense of the Treasury, and this, too, has excited comment. The work by NICOLINI on the same subject, the only work of any value, only reached an edition of 300 copies, on account of the poverty of the Treasury, or perhaps from the indisposition of the Government to spend money in this way. All travelers and particularly all lovers of archeological researches, will be rejoiced to learn that Pompeii and Herculaneum have fallen into the hands of ALEXANDER DUMAS, and that he has authority to reveal their beauties to the world.

Of all the illustrious examples of "love's labor lost," LAMORICIERE'S six months' drilling in the Papal service will be recorded in history as the most illustrious. After six months' fiddling in the court of ANTONELLI, after six months' torture in the organization of troublesome foreign troops, after six months of truckling to a power he once hated, and after six months of abuse poured on him from all parts of the world, he is denied the poor consolation of one little victory, one little triumph, by which to redeem his lost reputation. Never was there a *fiasco* so sudden, so complete, so humiliating. If he were as proud a man as the world has given him credit for, he would drown his great disgrace under the waves of the Adriatic. Ancient history is not wanting in examples of this kind of remedy for great disappointments.

A large proportion of the officers of the Papal army were young men belonging to the aristocratic families of the Faubourg St. Germain at Paris, and a great anxiety is felt by these families for the arrival of a correct list of the killed and wounded in the late battle near Ancona. The campaign against the Roman States was organized so rapidly that no journalists were present to give a rapid history of the affair to the world, and the campaign will, perhaps, be terminated before many of its details are known. For not only is there an absence of correspondents, but there are no telegraphs, no railroads, and no newspapers in the country, and we confess that we see in this fact the very best of reasons why war should be carried there, and why the country should be revolutionized.

The Legitimists and the Ultra-Papal Party in France talked of making a demonstration at the funeral of Gen. DE PIMODAN, killed at the battle near Ancona, but better counsels prevailed, and the demonstration did not take place. The General was buried by his family, in the country, some distance from Paris—the Piedmontese Government having given over the body at their demand. M. DE MAISTRE, who was reported killed, has arrived, wounded, at Genoa, as a prisoner of war; but he will, perhaps, soon arrive at Paris, since the Piedmontese Government has given up to the different foreign Ministers at Turin all their compatriots taken prisoners in the ranks of the Pontifical army. The Minister of Great Britain is said to have taken back the Irishmen captured at Spoleto with much such a grimace as a man takes back a bad cent.

The only foreign Ministers who remain at Naples are those of Piedmont, England and the United States. When GARIBALDI proclaims VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy from the steps of the Quirinal at Rome, who will be the American Minister to the new power? Mr. DANIELS, Mr. STOCKTON or Mr. CHANDLER? Mr. DANIELS evidently has the advantage over his two colleagues, but perhaps this is a question to be answered by Mr. LINCOLN.

The recall of M. NIGRA, the Piedmontese Minister at Paris, so as to balance the recall of the French Minister from Turin, is regarded as a piece of unnecessary comedy. It is well to remark in connection with this fact that the Ministers of the absolutist powers at Turin have not been recalled, so that if there be any logic in the circumstances, France, as the friend of Piedmont, has acted the illogical part.

M. KOSSUTH and family have arrived again at Paris from Italy. A letter is published, attributed to KOSSUTH, and directed to GARIBALDI, in which the writer advices the Italian General not to attack France at Rome, nor to attempt to conquer Venetia at the present moment, through the aid of Hungary. According to KOSSUTH, Hungary is not yet ready for the movement. The authenticity of this letter is doubtful.

There is so much talk of war just now that the military spirit of the French is kept at white heat. It will be impossible to restrain their military ardor much longer, if war is to continue all around them, while they are held in check. The print-shop windows are full of battle scenes and of military commanders in uniform, and the public push and crowd around these windows in such a way as to call for the interference of the Police. The panorama of the Fall of Sebastopol, by Col. LANGLOIS, in the Ghamps Elysées—the most wonderful production of the kind ever seen—is crowded daily, at two francs a head. The fact is, France has rested about long enough; the two expeditions to China and Syria are nothing; somebody had better look out for a hurricane soon.

We heard the other day, in this far-off country, a good *bon mot* attributed to Mr. BUCHANAN; and as that gentleman is not much addicted to that kind of thing, we send it back to you. When Mr. APPLETON was appointed, two months ago, as Minister to Russia, the present incumbent, Mr. PICKENS, wrote to him to ask him if he would not purchase his carriages. Mr. APPLETON, in a conversation with the President, mentioned the demand of Mr. PICKENS, when the President said, "No, you had better not buy them; all you will need will be a traveling carriage."

The steam organ—what do you call it?—of Mr. DENNY, of the United States, (the French call it the Aerephon) is now playing every afternoon at the Bois de Boulogne on one of the islands in the lake, and attracts immense crowds of fashionable people. In justice to the instrument I ought to add that they all go away swearing.

Mrs. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, came to Paris in the last trip of the *Vanderbilt*, on a visit to her grandson, Capt. BONAPARTE. Her son is also here, having preceded her a month. This reunion of the family at Paris may have been brought about by the late death of the Prince JEROME, as it is well known that Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE of Baltimore is still anxious to test the legal questions involved in his mother's marriage.

One of the papers astonished its readers the other day with a large heading which read thus: BABINET TRADUIT DEVANT LA BARRE! (BABINET brought up before the bar—of justice understood.) But in this instance the *barre* was the tidal *swell* at the mouth of the river Seine, and the learned Professor of the Observatory was brought up by the journal in question for a false prediction about the Fall Tides. I think I told you about the fifty thousand people who demanded BABINET'S head last spring because he inveigled them down to Havre, Dieppe and Cherbourg, with a promise of the highest tide on record. Now the fifty thousand are swelled to a hundred thousand, because this fall there was a remarkable high tide which the Professor did not foretell, and hence the wrath of the public.

The *quartier Bréda* is in a state of revolt—*Lorettedom* is plunged into the abomination of desolation, because LEOTARD, the beau LEOTARD, the brilliant *trapéze* performer of the circus, is going to leave them! He has been engaged at London for one year, at a salary of $25,000! Think of that, Mr. President of the United States! For twenty leaps through the air, occupying each evening ten minutes' time, he receives a salary exactly equal to yours. For those ten minutes each night he receives $180. LEOTARD has had a lawsuit here with the director of the circus, because he refused to put on the costume required in the ring during the part of the evening in which he was not employed; and the "because" of this refusal was an elegant fair one of the *beau monde*, who objected to such a degradation of her favorite. The costume would do for ordinary tumblers in the ring, but for a man who had written his memoirs, posterity forbid! His importance to the State was too great.

Speaking of memoirs, the most remarkable that have yet appeared are those of the Hippopotamus, of the Garden of Plants. In these memoirs the cruel mother details her reasons for killing her two young ones—the hope of M. GEOFFRY ST. HILAIRE—and recriminates at length against the injustice of a public who judge a question before hearing both sides. MALAKOFF.

CAPT. DEGROOT'S SCREW-STEAMERS.

Great Speed of Small Vessels—Peculiarities of Construction—A Trip on the Hudson.

Capt. DEGROOT, well-known as a popular steamboat commander, and not unknown as a marine engineer, has recently completed two small screw-steamers, called the *Resolute* and *Reliance*. These vessels are exactly alike in all particulars; the models are good and appropriate, without being remarkably sharp. They are 100 feet keel by 17½ feet beam, and 9 feet depth; and, without deviating extremely in any particular from the ordinary construction, the hulls, engines, boilers and propellers have been *so well adapted*, one to another, that the practical results are remarkable—indeed they are unprecedented for this class of boats. The more minute details of these fine little vessels are as follow: The hulls, built by B. C. TERRY, of Keyport, N. J., are of wood, strapped diagonally with heavy iron, within and without the frames, entirely "copper and galvanized" fastened, and ceiled with oak planking 3½ inches thick; an arched hogging frame runs from stem to stern; the sterns are protected by the best flange boiler-plate, and the vessels are coppered with unusually heavy sheets, to 20 inches above the water-line—the top sheets, about 4 feet square, weighing 45½ pounds each. The upper rails are also coppered; the bits and caps are of polished brass; the chocks are lined with brass, and the cleets on deck are of iron; the main rails around the boats are protected by heavy wrought-iron bands; the upper works and general appointments of the vessels are superior as to workmanship and material. The joiner work was done by JOHN VAN TASSEL, of this City.

The engines, non-condensing, two in each vessel, are of the steam-hammer or upright inverted cylinder variety; the diameter of cylinder is 17½ inches and the stroke 17½ inches. The cranks are at right angles and the exhaust steam is used for drawing air into the fire when required as in locomotives, or it may be let at once into the atmosphere. We advise the general reader to skip the next two paragraphs. The steam chests of the two engines are adjacent, or rather, continuous; between the two cylinders, the middle compartment being for the cut-off valves and the compartments next the cylinders for the distributing valves. The valve-motion is direct acting; the reversing, but no cut-off, being accomplished by a link. The cut-off valves are always at work and are not thrown out of gear as on locomotives, but the engines are made to follow full stroke by allowing the steam to enter inside the cut-off valve, directly upon the main valve. This is an ingenious contrivance and obviously saves much complication of valve-gear; and as durability is a greater consideration than a high degree of economy, it is in the right direction. We do not think that the best possible valve motion for this class of engines has yet appeared. The independent cut-off on a separate seat, as here used, was abandoned on locomotives, partly, however, because a variable cut-off was required. The independent valve on the back of the main valve was found to be better, but the lower valve then wore away rapidly, and would wear still more rapidly on such engines as these. So, on the whole, the locomotive practice proves nothing special against the valve motion of these engines. We believe, however, that a link, as well constructed as that of the locomotive, would have cut off quite as economically at half and full stroke, and it would have been simpler. But it is easier to criticise than to construct. On the whole, the engines are good; much better than we see in small marine practice generally. The exhaust is very quick and sharp, showing a good proportion of valve-throw and ports. The engines were constructed by Messrs. COBB & FIELDS, of Jersey City.

The boilers, built by Messrs. HOWALL & BIRDSALL, of Jersey City, are, we think, a particularly good job. Each boat has a single boiler, which has two grates divided by a mid-feather. The grate surface has 104 square feet. The flues—4 of 6⅜ inches and 2 of 10⅜ inches diameter—are 14 feet long. Above them are 58 return flue tubes, 16 feet long and 4 inches diameter. The gases thus part with most of their heat in the flues and then, after being again mixed, return through the flue tubes. The later locomotive practice shows that a volume of gasses going through large flue tubes parts with its heat at its sides, chiefly, the hot core going through at a high temperature. This boiler must evidently give different and better results. Its total heating surface, exclusive of the steam chimney, is some 3,500 feet, of which 350 feet are in the fire-box.

The screw is 7 feet 8 inches in diameter and 14 feet pitch. The blades are quite wide at the outer ends,—just the reverse of GRIFFITH'S screw, which has given the best result in England. Capt. DE GROOT has made many experiments with screws of various construction, and having accurately tested them by running one boat against the other, finds the shape, speed and pitch of this one to be right for these vessels. A different size and model of vessel seems to alter the requirements altogether, showing how much in the dark people are, at the present day, who expect to attain to the highest results by simply following copy.

On Wednesday, Oct. 3, Capt. DEGROOT invited a small party of marine and engineering friends to accompany him on a trial trip of the two vessels. The run up the river to Yonkers, after a turn about the harbor, was made in a little over an hour, a part of the time at reduced speed and against tide. The twin vessels, at the appropriate hour of 1 o'clock, hauled in under the Palisades, and made fast to the wharf of Huyler's Landing, when a handsome collation was served in the cabin of the *Resolute*, and a great many good things to eat and to talk about were fairly discussed. Coming down with a moderate tide, the run from Yonkers dock, opposite the railway station, to Thirty-first-street, 14 miles by APPLETON, was made in 54 minutes, and to Canal-street in 61 minutes. The latter distance is called 17½ miles. The speed of the screw was, calling the time 60 minutes, 15.4 miles per hour. If the vessel went 17½, the tide must have been pretty strong. That she did run what is at least 14 miles an hour in still water, is sufficiently remarkable for a 100-foot keel, without disputing about distances. The steam pressure maintained was between 90 and 100 lbs. per square inch.

Great credit is due to Capt. DEGROOT for making the experiment which has thus resulted, even if it should teach nothing more than the possibility of improving vessels generally by a better adaptation of hull, engine and propeller to each other. There is no doubt that carrying out the same careful experiments in larger practice will produce still better results. The speed of these little boats shows one-idea-men pretty conclusively that a steamboat is neither all model, nor all cut-off, nor all propeller. *Adaptation* of parts, unimproved in themselves, is likely to turn out better than the miscellaneous and random application of new inventions. But these fine little vessels would do still greater service to the general science of marine engineering if their indicated horse-power and their consumption of fuel were carefully ascertained. And since the two vessels are so nearly—almost exactly—alike in size, speed and functions, a great variety of important experiments could be tried by running one against the other, if all these data, as well as simple speed, were taken into the account.

The public can hardly ask Capt. DEGROOT to do all this at his own expense for their benefit, but we hope he will find it profitable to add to the service he has already done by undertaking some large scale river and sea boats, which shall eclipse former efforts as to speed and economy. TUBAL CAIN.

Books for Sailors.

Those who have the good of the sailor at heart, who have an appreciation of his merits, love him for his *real* worth, admire him for his self-sacrificing endurance of privation, have an excellent opportunity of testifying to the same by contributing books, etc., to the seaman's library of the U. S. Hospital in Brooklyn. The increase of this library is dependent entirely upon the voluntary contributions of individuals, there being no provision made by the Government for its sustenance. If it be commendable to give a drop of water to the disciple, surely they who minister to the comfort and happiness of the sick mariner will not want for a reward.

The books most acceptable are works of travel, biography, and in short, any wholesome and entertaining literature which will amuse and instruct. Books sent to the United States Navy-yard or to the hospital, directed to the care of the "Librarian of the Seaman's United States Hospital Library," will be thankfully received. V.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....FOR TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 46 to 55, 37, 38.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1455, 683, 1179. 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465. 1469. 1471, 1473. *Part II.*—Nos. 1318, 1404, 1412, 1376, 1380, 1084, 1202, 1203, 896, 1274, 1340, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 83, 86½, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 9, 62, 63, 67, 80, 85.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 667, 1329, 783, 805, 672½, 823, 827, 829, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 863, 867, 869, 871, 873. *Part II.*—Nos. 728, 730, 732, 738, 752, 758, 672, 760, 766, 696, 712.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Same as Monday, and No. 2060 added. *Part II.*—Same as Monday, and Nos. 2164, 2167, 1882 added.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

FOUR MURDER CASES READY FOR TRIAL, BUT COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE NOT READY—A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS INDICTED AND ARRAIGNED.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer did but trifling business last week, but yesterday the District-Attorney attempted to commence work in earnest. He had four murder cases ready for trial, or rather three of murder and one of manslaughter in the first degree, but, in no instance, could he bring one of them before a jury.

John Eagin's was the first case called. He is indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, in killing August Lorcman. Mr. McKeon, his counsel, stated to the Judge (INGRAHAM) that he had only received notice from the District Attorney on Saturday afternoon, that the trial would come off on Monday. With so little notice, in consideration for his other duties, he was altogether unprepared to proceed. After some opposition from the District Attorney, the Court set the case down for Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The District Attorney then called on the case of Thomas Wood, indicted for murder in the second degree, in causing the death of Patrick Corkerey. Counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Henry L. Clinton, stated to the Court that he had only been notified on Saturday, and had not had time to procure the necessary witnesses. He was, therefore, unable to proceed. The District Attorney opposed any delay, but the Judge allowed the case to go over till to-day.

Edwin Hodgson is indicted for the murder of John Cunningham. The District-Attorney called the case on for trial, when his counsel, Mr. Beach, said that he was unable to proceed with the trial in consequence of the absence of witnesses for character, who were to be procured from Albany and elsewhere. The plea for delay was objected to by the District-Attorney, but the case was finally set down by the Court for Thursday.

In the next place the District-Attorney called on the case of Charles P. Morrisett and his brother, Cone A. Morrisett, indicted for murder and arson. Again their counsel, Mr. Brown, was unable to proceed, and the Court named Thursday as the day of trial.

The Grand Jury came into Court and after presenting several indictments, proceeded again to their duties.

John F. Williams, indicted for the murder of his wife, Rosanna Williams, on the 4th July, by stabbing her with a knife, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The case was set down for trial on Monday next.

Adam Jeger, indicted for the murder of Henry Bibler, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. To be tried on Thursday.

John Dean, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing $27 in money, a watch worth $50, and another worth $9, pleaded guilty, and was sent for two years to the State Prison.

Henry Prossens pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing $709 from Julius Rosenthal.

The following cases were sent to the General Sessions:

Wm. H. Degroot, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of grand larceny.

Chas. Moore, for a similar offence and plea.

Edward L. Barnes and Henry Thompson, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of forgery in the third degree.

August Stephani, for an alleged attempt to commit a rape.

William Henderson, charged with burglary in the third degree.

James Howes, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of forgery in the second degree.

Henry Bryant, charged with forgery in the second degree.

Louis Delong, charged with burglary in the third degree.

John Rean, against whom there are two indictments, charged with forgery in the second degree.

The Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

General Sessions.

JOHN E. ENRIGHT, THE EMIGRANT BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER, AGAIN ON TRIAL.

The Grand Jury impaneled for this Court made their appearance yesterday morning, pursuant to notice given them on the previous Monday, but the Grand Jury in the Oyer and Terminer being still in session, Recorder BARNARD had to dismiss them or another week, the law not permitting two Grand Juries to sit in the same County at one time.

James McDonald was tried for burglary in the third degree. In company with other depredators, his companions, he assisted in the breaking into the premises of Mr. Frederic Mallestadt, No. 338 Washington-street. McDonald did not actually enter the building, but kept watch on the sidewalk. The Recorder charged that such complicity rendered him as absolutely guilty as if he had broken into the premises himself. The jury took the same view and convicted him. He was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Jeremiah Reardon was convicted of an assault on Officer Cokely, of the Sixth Precinct, who had him in custody on a charge of riotous conduct. The assault was committed on July 10. He was remanded for sentence.

John E. Enright, whose name has long been familiar to the public, as the keeper of a notorious emigrant boarding-house, at No. 117 Cedar-street, together with Michael Ryan, his bar-keeper, were placed at the bar, charged by John Qualkin with having taken from his person, by force and violence, the sum of 85 cents, on some day in July last. Qualkin's statement was, that on the day in question, he had just come from Richmond, on his way to Liverpool, that he met a man, who took him to Enright's house, where his name was registered as a boarder, for a short period, previous to his finding a ship and the ship's sailing. His name being registered, he gave his valise into the custody of the barkeeper, and started in search of a vessel. He was absent some little time, and during his absence changed his mind, and concluded he would not stop at Enright's. On his return he asked for his valise, but was told by the bar-keeper that he could not have it till he had paid $1 50, the sum charged for a day's board and lodging. He demurred to this, stating he had had no board and no lodging. The barkeeper replied that the "rules and regulations" of the house were that every person, after registering his name, should be charged just the same as if he had slept and boarded there. Qualkin again objected to paying a dollar and a half for nothing, and asked to see the "boss." He was shown to Enright, who told him he must settle the difficulty with the barkeeper. His own statement was that he had three twenty-five cent pieces in his hand, and that when he placed his hand, the barkeeper seized it, wrenched it open, and took the coins. Furthermore, that he came round the bar, searched his pockets and took a ten-cent piece from one of them; that the barkeeper then gave him his valise; that Enright said he must have more money, since he came from the country, and that if he had not, he had better enlist at once, and get $12 a month.

Counsel for defence, (Ex-Recorder Smith,) contended that nothing had been proved against Enright, and desired to be allowed to call him as a witness in behalf of Ryan. A long and animated debate ensued between counsel and the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Anthon, which was finally terminated by Recorder BARNARD refusing to allow Enright to be used as a witness.

Ex-Recorder Smith then called the keeper of a sailor's boarding-house, in Enright's neighborhood, who deposed that he was in Enright's place at the time of the occurrence, and that Qualkin voluntarily gave the eighty-five cents to the bar-keeper, that the latter asked Enright what he should do, when Enright said, "Oh, give him his bag, and let him go."

The cross-examination of this witness, from which nothing special was elicited, being concluded, the Court adjourned till this morning. There were a crowd of runners, emigrant boarding-house keepers and others present, anxious for the result.

Our Insurance Laws.

PERSONAL LIABILITY OF THE DIRECTORS OF A COMPANY.

James Harper et al vs. *Royal Chamberlain et al.*—The plaintiffs in this action are Messrs. Harper & Brothers, the well-known publishers. The defendants are twenty-one in number, and are the Directors of the late New-York City Insurance Company. They comprise several of our leading business men in this City. The case came up yesterday, before Justice BONNEY, of the Supreme Court, on a demurrer put in by one of the defendants to the complaint. The other defendants served have answered.

The complaint avers, among other facts, that in March, 1853, the defendants were directors of the New-York City Insurance Company; that as such directors they fraudulently and with intent to induce the plaintiffs and others to insure with them, advertised and represented to the public at large, and to the plaintiffs and to the confidential advisers of the plaintiffs, that the paid-up capital of the Company was $500,000, and that they were able to pay losses to the amount of $500,000.

In fact, however, the Company never raised and never were possessed of a capital of that amount in any form, and never raised a cash capital exceeding $30,000.

The complaint then avers that the plaintiffs, confiding in these representations, and in the general reputation of the Company produced by such representations made to the public at large, took out a policy with the New-York City Insurance Company, on their book-publishing establishment, for $10,000, and were induced to pay them $150 premium; and that they were induced to select this Company in preference to other solvent and responsible companies, with whom they might have insured, by this representation that the capital was $500,000.

The complaint lastly narrates the fire in 1853, by which, as will be well remembered, the book-publishing establishment of Harper & Brothers was burnt. It avers that the New-York City Company failed to pay the loss, and that the plaintiffs sued them and recovered judgment, which they have not been able to collect.

On these facts and others the plaintiffs demand judgment against the Directors personally. Hon. Levi S. Chatfield argued the demurrer. He urged principally two points. One was that there was no sufficient averment of fraudulent representations. The Company being a mutual insurance Company, the plaintiffs were in law members of it. They, therefore, had knowledge from their membership of the state of its assets and resources, and could not complain of the defendants for erroneous statements, even if such were made, which they themselves could have and ought to have ascertained the truth of.

Another point was that the complaint did not show the plaintiffs had exhausted their remedy against the Company. They had recovered judgment and issued execution only. That was not enough. It was not the proper way to proceed against a mutual insurance company. They might have applied for a receivership. For, as a matter of course, a large portion of the assets of the company would be premium notes, which could not be reached on an execution, but could be collected by a Receiver, and applied to the payment of the plaintiffs' policy.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, the plaintiff's counsel, said there was a series of cases in this country and England by which the law had become quite well settled down to a certain point. The first step taken had been to hold one merchant liable for falsely recommending the credit of another. From that point the cases had proceeded to establish a liability of directors in corporations for false and fraudulent representations of the assets of the companies, in various classes of cases, until at length it had become settled that a director was chargable with knowledge of the condition of the affairs of the company, and was liable for a misstatement wilfully and fraudulently made by the board; and the liability arises equally whether the misstatement was communicated to the plaintiff directly, with intent to deceive him individually, or was thrown before the public at large, with a general intent to deceive whomsoever might read or hear it, and thus came to plaintiff's knowledge. It was enough for the plaintiff to show that the directors had made a statement relative to the affairs of the company, with intent to win confidence for the company; that the statement was false; that the plaintiffs had acted upon the faith of it; and had suffered damage through so acting. Counsel would concede that the present case went further than any of the adjudications. The previous cases had been, generally, instances where by such false representations plaintiff had been induced to sell goods or lend money, or the like, to the party or corporation recommended; or to buy shares in the stock of the Company. In these cases plaintiff had sued only for the value he parted with on the strength of the recommendation. But the case did not go further than the law went, in holding men to responsibility for their affirmations of facts. It was no answer to the action that the plaintiffs were members of the Company. They did not become members until they paid the premium. The very fraud charged was in inducing them to join by false statements of the assets. They had a course of action, at least, to recover back their premium, before ever they had any constructive knowledge, as members of the company, of the truth of the representations. And it was no answer to say that the plaintiffs had not applied for a receiver. They owed no duty to the defendants to undertake any more litigation than they chose. They were entitled to be paid the amount on a demand at the office, after the loss and lapse of the prescribed time. If the Company did not pay, then, by reason of want of capital, it was sufficient.

The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, for plaintiffs; L. S. Chatfield for defendants.

Action Against a Constable.

Uraine Jamisier vs. *Ira C. Pierson.*—This was an action against the defendant, a constable of the Third District Court, to recover the sum of $300, alleged to have been deposited with him as security for the satisfaction of a judgment in an action then pending between Henry H. Morange and Amable Lefever.

It appeared on the trial that the defendant had levied upon certain property in the action mentioned, and that the plaintiff herein gave him the $300 as his security upon his release of the property attached. Upon receipt of the money, it was alleged, the defendant entered into a written agreement to return the money in case the trial of the action resulted in favor of the party against whom the attachment issued, and if the trial resulted adversely, to return so much of it as was not required to satisfy the judgment.

The plaintiff showed that the suit resulted in the discharge of the attachment, and that the money so deposited with defendant had not been returned. The defendant denied the allegations of the complaint, and averred that the money deposited with him was by Lefever, to whom alone he was responsible. It was also claimed that still another attachment had been issued against said Lefever, which was not discharged, and for which defendant claimed to hold deposit.

The trial was before Justice BOSWORTH, in the Superior Court, and resulted in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Stanly and Langdell, for plaintiff; H. H. Morange, for defendant.

Notice to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

This branch of the Court sits to-day for decisions.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BONNEY, J.—*Wiggins et al.* vs. *Hicks et al.*, *Eyre et al.* vs. *Moore et al.*—Judgments for plaintiffs, in both cases, on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Reed* vs. *Potter.*—Motion granted unless bond is filed with five days, penalty $1,000. If so filed motion may be heard on two days' notice. If not so filed motion granted with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 8.

$17,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	102⅛	50	Harlem R.	b60 49⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	90⅛	100	do	49
5,000	Vir. St. 6s	90⅜	50	do	49⅛
12,000	N. C. St. 6s	96⅜	55	Nor. & Worcester R.	48
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	78	50	do	47
2,000	do	b60 78⅛	625	Reading Railroad	46
500	Cal. State 7s	94⅛	50	do	b60 46⅜
1,000	do	93⅜	50	do	b30 46⅛
4,000	do	94	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 68
1,000	Erie R. C. B. 1862	66	200	do	b30 68⅜
1,000	Hud. R. 2d Mtg.	101⅛	150	do	68⅛
3,000	Hud. R. 3d Mtg.	92	150	do	68⅜
8,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	98	100	do	s60 68⅛
8,000	Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. 1st mt. S.F.C. Bs.	97⅛	100	Mich. S. & N.I.R.	b10 21
2,000	Mh. S. 2d mt. Bs.	63	300	do	20⅜
3,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs	22	200	do	b10 21⅛
7,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. Bs	75⅛	450	Mich. S. & N.I.G.S.	47⅛
15	Park Bank	111	100	do	s10 47⅛
200	Canton Company	21	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	82⅜
36	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96	50	do	82⅜
10	Penn. Coal Co.	82⅛	355	do	83
75	Bruns. City Ld. Co.	8	10	Gal. & Chic. R.	74⅛
50	L. C. & Mil. R.	1⅜	50	do	b30 75
55	Pacific M. S. Co.	84	300	do	74⅞
50	do	b30 84⅜	150	do	s30 75¼
100	do	83⅛	300	do	b10 75
550	N. Y. Central R.	88	350	do	74⅞
1650	do	87⅜	150	do	s60 74¾
100	do	s60 87⅜	200	do	75
100	do	s30 87⅜	250	do	b10 75⅛
400	do	s10 87⅜	300	do	b10 75⅛
50	do	b27 88	50	do	b5 75
100	do	s45 87⅜	500	Cl. & Toledo R.	45⅜
200	do	87⅝	200	do	45⅝
120	Erie Railroad	37	200	do	b30 46
200	do	36⅜	100	Ch. & R. Is. R.	71⅝
100	do	36⅜	650	do	71¾
50	do	s60 37	50	do	b10 71⅞
100	do	37⅛	50	do	b30 72
100	do	b10 37⅜	9	do	72
200	Harlem Railroad	20⅜	100	do	71⅞
50	do	b60 21⅛	50	do	b30 72⅛
200	do	20⅜	350	do	b10 72
500	do	s30 20⅛	100	Chic. B. & Quin. R.	88
300	do	20⅛	100	do	s60 88⅛
100	Panama Railroad	123	100	do	b30 88⅛
			50	do	b60 90

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Cal. St. 7s	94	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	21
1,000	do	94⅛	100	do	21⅜
1,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	90⅛	150	do	21⅜
5,000	M. So. S. F. B.	81	100	Chic. B'n & Q. R.	s60 88
30	Merchants' Bk	107⅜	100	do	b30 89
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	88⅞	200	Ill. Central R. S'p	83⅛
100	do	b30 89⅛	50	do	s60 83⅛
500	do	b60 89⅜	100	do	s30 83⅛
100	Erie Railroad	37⅛	100	do	83⅜
10	do	37⅛	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 75⅛
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b10 46	250	do	75⅛
50	Hudson R. R.	64	100	do	s60 75⅛
200	do	63⅜	100	do	75⅜
100	do	b10 63⅞	100	do	s10 75⅛
50	do	s60 63⅞	50	do	b10 75⅜
150	Harlem R.	20⅜	5	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	b60 73
200	do	20⅜	200	do	s60 72
10	do	20⅛	140	do	72⅛
109	Reading R.	46⅜	150	do	s10 72⅜

MONDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 6, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 29:

Decrease in Capital	$600,000
Decrease in Loans	1,512,269
Decrease in Specie	29,258
Increase in Circulation	82,870
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,206,657

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 8, 1859.	Oct. 6, 1860.	Sept. 29, 1860.
Capital	$68,645,

Cheese. Beef Hams, $19@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 12c.@16c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active to-day, as ship-owners were generally claiming rather higher rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d.@12¾d. ₱ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13½d. ₱ bush.; Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ₱ lb.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHAT ARE THE PUBLIC TO THINK OF SUCH A GUIDE?

APPLETON'S GUIDE for OCTOBER is out, and is offered to the public as a reliable guide; in fact the Publishers announce that it is "issued under the supervision of the Railway Companies," and, therefore, cannot be wrong; but in looking over the October number, we find more than half the roads wrong. Here is the list:

Delaware Railroad.
Mississippi and Missouri Railroad.
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.
West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad.
Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.
Ottawa and Prescott Railroad.
Housatonic Railroad.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.
Chicago and North-Western Railroad.
Rockford Railroad.
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
Dayton, Quincy and Belpre Railroad.
Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.
Indiana Central, Dayton and Western Railroad.
Pacific (Mo.) Railroad.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad.
Quincy and Toledo Railroad.
Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.
Southern Wisconsin Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.
South Carolina Railroad.
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad.
Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
Macon and Western Railroad,
Alabama and Florida Railroad.
Mobile and Girard Railroad.
Milwaukee, Watertown and Barbaroo Railroad.
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad.
Mineral Point Railroad.
Racine and Mississippi Railroad.

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$1.200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150. Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, frames, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

FAMILY MARKET FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE first floor and basement, 30x75, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., known as the PERRIN MARKET, under a lease at a very low rent for two years, from May 1, 1860.

The premises are perfectly fitted up, having marble-top stalls, marble-top meat and fish stands, oyster box, refrigerator, vegetable baskets, patent ice-house, wooden awnings, office desks, &c., together with the book accounts and good will of the business, being the entire co-partnership interest which is offered for sale to responsible parties at a low price and on favorable terms.

The list of customers, and book accounts, are unsurpassed for wealth and respectability. They can be seen at No. 53 East 32d-st.

A low price and terms apply to J. H., Box 132 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANufacturing confectionery establishment; has been in successful operation for over 16 years, and contains all the necessary tools, cutters, moulds, machines, &c., necessary for carrying on a large business, wholesale and retail. Satisfactory reasons will be given why the above is offered for sale, by applying to THOMAS SPOTTEN, No. 118 Bowery.

$1.500.—PARTNER WANTED.—AN ACtive business man as partner wanted in an old established private market, in one of the best locations in the City. None need apply unless they can furnish the above amount. Address BUTCHER, *Tribune* Office, for three days.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER CAN command a good Western commission business, and is anxious to connect himself with a party willing to furnish a moderate amount of capital. Unexceptionable references will be given. Address C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—A NEW-YORK HOUSE about establishing a branch in Portland, would like to make arrangements with some party wishing to open, or extend business in that vicinity. Address D. T., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

NOTICE.—GAS CONSUMERS SHOULD AT ONCE order their Wet Meters filled with GENGEMBIE'S PATENT NON-FREEZING GAS-METER FLUID before the cold weather sets in. Meters filled to order in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City; costs less than alcohol, and warranted not to freeze or evaporate. Gas-fitters supplied by the gallon. Sole proprietor's office No. 502 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, HAVING A sewing-machine, wishes to get the work of a few private families; is fully capable of making boys' suits, vests, neat button-holes; also, quilting and tucking; can sew neatly by hand, if preferred; can refer to first-class families in the City. Call on second floor of No. 119 9th-av., or a note addressed SEWING MACHINE, will be attended to.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, A STRANGER IN the City, without friends, wishes to meet with some person who would loan her $50 on good personal security. Address, for three days, HANNORA LLOYD, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

APPLES FOR SALE.—PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN Pippin Apples, warranted perfect, and ready for shipment. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO PRINT PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—Illustrated works, botanical, landscape, fruit or figure carefully colored, in oil or water colors. Address O. Z., care of Mark Petshaw, No. 301 4th-av.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED to No. 2 Nassau-st. He will take references, and faithfully attend to any other professional business.
O. BUSHNELL.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMparison with any other. New appliances for varicocle and enlarged veins, No. 2 Barclay-st.

DRY GOODS.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH SILKS and PARISIAN FABRICS,
SUITABLE
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Both Square and Long.
Also,
GREAT NOVELTIES
in
STRIPED SHAWLS.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

DOMESTICS AT LOW PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
BLEACHED and BROWN SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, DRILLINGS, GINGHAMS, CHECKS, DENIMS, &c., &c.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
BROCADES, REPS, OTTOMAN, VELOUR, MOIRE, FRANCAIS, &c., &c., &c.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
AND
SCARFS.
Fall importations now open.
In richness and number, this collection cannot be surpassed. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS! MORE OF THEM!
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.
GREAT AND SURPRISING REDUCTION
IN RICH DRESS GOODS.
None invited but those who can appreciate
A GREAT SACRIFICE.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
are offering
many styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS
At one-half the cost of importation.
For instance,
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS at 75 cents, invoice cost $1 25.
RICH FIGURED AND STRIPE BAYADERE SILKS, At $1; invoice cost $1 50.
RICH FALL SILKS, NEW STYLES, At 5s. 6d.; invoice cost $1.
NEW PARISIAN SILKS, GLACE, At 56 cents per yard.
RICH FRENCH POPLINS, at 50 cents; Invoice Cost, $1 per yard.
We would also invite
HOUSEKEEPERS
To an extensive assortment of
ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS,
At $3 per pair; cost $5.
EXAMINE THE GOODS,
COMPARE THE PRICES
AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.
No. 301 Grand-st.

SILKS. VELOURS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS wish to call special attention to their splendid assortment of
SILKS IN FIGURES, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND PLAIN COLORS.
VELOURS, OTTOMANS, in PLAIN COLORS, and with EMBROIDERED FIGURES.
REAL IRISH POPLINS exceedingly rich in effect.
PRINTED MERINOS, in new designs.
PRINTED DE LAINES in BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, at less than any former season.
Various new materials for Dresses.
ALSO,
an immense stock of
RIBBONS, in new styles and choice colors.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 8, a very large and atractive stock of
NEW FALL GOODS,
At less than regular prices,
viz.:
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES, SILKS BY THE YARD,
DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS,
VESTINGS, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.
Will be found a good assortment of
HANDSOME CLOAKS FOR PRESENT WEAR.
Also, VELVET CLOAKS and SILK ZOUAVE JACKETS.

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!
A JOB LOT JUST RECEIVED,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES,
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 BROADWAY.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.

FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.

PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.

LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

ARAB CLOAKS	FIVE DOLLARS.
ARAB CLOAKS	$5 50
ARAB CLOAKS	6 00
ARAB CLOAKS	6 50
ARAB CLOAKS	7 00

We invite special attention to our present superb stock of Cloaks, embracing every novelty introduced this season.
Ladies, please call and examine our garments before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
We show this week an entire fresh stock of very beautiful new materials in
SILK AND WOOL
For Curtains and Coverings.

BREAKFAST CAPS,
Breakfast Caps from Auction,
At half the usual prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FALL AND WINTER DESIGNS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY. ALSO,
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES
and
LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS.
Fall importations of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS and
VESTIBULE LACE,
Now open at retail.
All these goods will be found much under the market prices. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
AT LOW PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AND
MANTLES!
FALL STYLES NOW READY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
FROM THE
GREAT AUCTION SALES OF LAST WEEK,
Will be opened at retail on Oct. 8, viz.:
200 SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
Entirely new styles, at about half their actual value.
500 PIECES NEW FANCY SILKS,
Latest styles, from 62½c. to $1 25 per yard, worth from 80c. to $1 75.
700 NEW FALL SHAWLS,
Various styles, very desirable, at less than cost of importation.
630 PIECES POPLINS AND OTTOMAN CLOTHS,
New designs, greatly under cost of importation.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
FULL STOCK NOW OPEN
OF
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS,
DAMASKS, NAPKINS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Also—A splendid assortment of PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER CLOTH, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY PLUSHES—FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!
FROM AUCTION,
Less than half price.
300 7-flounced Black Ground
Silk Broche, Colored Figure.
400 5-flounced Extra Heavy.
250 5 and 7 Flounced Velvet Robes.
200 2-flounced—cheap.
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

BROCHE SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased at recent sales, and will open, on MONDAY,
A full assortment of
BROCHE SHAWLS,
At such remarkably low prices
As to be worthy the attention of all buyers.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Also, several invoices of RICH SILKS,
For CARRIAGE, PROMENADE or EVENING WEAR.
N. B.—The FIGURED BLACK SILKS,
At $1 per Yard,
ARE CERTAINLY THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

RICH DRESS SILKS
FROM AUCTION,
AT HALF PRICE.
200 Pieces Rich Silks at 75 cents per yard,
Worth $1 25.
200 Pieces Superior Quality at $1 per yard,
Worth $1 50.
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
Will be offered at retail on Monday, Oct. 8.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS FOR THE COMING BALL.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open THIS MORNING
SOME VERY BEAUTIFUL OPERA CLOAKS,
Which have been got up with
Special reference to the occasion.

303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
HATS, CAPS, SHOES
AND HOSIERY.
THOMAS REYNOLDS.
This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
1. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source, Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.
N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
303. CANAL-STREET. 303.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
NEW STYLES,
COMPRISING THE LARGEST
AND
CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH LACE GOODS,
AND
FINE PARIS EMBROIDERIES
EVER EXHIBITED
AT RETAIL.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

BRUSSELS LACES.
A
Magnificent Assortment Just Received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

Application Laces,	Real Shawls,
Point de Aquille Laces,	Real Veils,
Point de Venice Laces,	Real Capes,
Chantilly Flounces,	Real Coiffures,

of the best makes and selected exclusively for the best Retail Trade.
N. B.—A new lot of DOUBLE CAMBRIC SETS, from $1 25 to $3, of the most approved shapes.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.
REDUCED PRICES
In our House-keeping Department.
We shall offer at retail this week great bargains in
NAPKINS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
DOYLIES and
LINEN SHEETINGS,
worthy the attention of all those desiring to purchase CHEAP LINENS.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE
HAT, CAP, FUR AND STRAW-GOODS WAREHOUSE,
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers and 89 and 91 Reade sts.
☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS will here find one of the largest stocks in the City, at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.
The attention of our retail customers is called to our very large stock of new
LACE CURTAINS,
at prices to suit the most economical.

DAMAGED BLANKETS, WHITE AND Colored Flannels, Broadcloths, Prints, Muslins, Plaids, Merinoes, Linens, Damasks, Table Cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.
The Marriageable season is perpetual for bridal sets.

381 CANAL. 381
MISSES', BOYS', AND INFANTS'
FANCY HATS,
GENTS' AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.
The largest and best variety to be found in the City.
TRADE SUPPLIED.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 46 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 15,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.
The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.
Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.
A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)
Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

NAZARETH HALL,
NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENN.
The seventy-sixth Annual Session of this Moravian Boarding-School for boys has just opened.
TERMS—$60, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches, the German language and vocal music. Extra charges for the ancient languages, instrumental music and drawing, from $5 to $10 per quarter. A few vacancies for boys between 9 and 14 years of age, which immediate application can secure.
Agents—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 FIFTH-AV.
TUITION:

Collegiate Department	$20 per quarter.
Academic Department	$15 per quarter.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.	
Advance Class	$12 per quarter.
Primary Class	$8 per quarter.
Infant Class	$6 per quarter.

The usual extra charges are made for tuition in the languages, and branches of Female Education not included in the English Course proper.
All communications addressed to
H. M. PIERCE, Principal,
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., No. 437 5th-av.
President.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.
Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.
Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.
Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

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MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 43 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

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THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 28th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

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TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY—THE RIVAL FIRE AND THE PLAGUE OF LONDON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN DAY—ASPHODEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOHN AND HIS BROTHERS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another monster Fusion meeting was held inside and outside of the Cooper Institute last evening. Upon the nomination of WILSON G. HUNT, Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster of this City, was called upon to preside. Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRY, on behalf of the Fusion Committee, reported the Union Electoral ticket agreed upon, which was unanimously ratified by the meeting, and the Committee continued for the purpose of advancing the interests of the ticket. Strong Union speeches were made by JAMES W. GERARD, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, CHARLES O'CONOR, JOHN COCHRANE, HIRAM WALBRIDGE, THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, and others. The demonstration outside was one of the largest yet held in the vicinity.

Our Special Correspondent in Philadelphia telegraphs that the greatest excitement exists in that city relative to the election, which takes place throughout the State of Pennsylvania to-day. Desperate efforts are being made by all parties to carry the State, and the result will be looked for with the most intense interest.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 17th, and from Vera Cruz to the 18th of September, have been received by way of New-Orleans. MIRAMON was still at the Capital, and is reported to have 11,000 men. The Liberals occupied Queretaro as their head-quarters. The matter of the condemnation of the Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion* had been referred to Madrid by the Spanish authorities, and the Spanish Minister was said to have advised a cancellation of the Juarez Government. This would seem to throw doubt upon the statement that the Spanish Commodore had been prevented from bombarding the City of Vera Cruz by the interference of Capt. JARVIS, although the statement is reiterated by the New-Orleans *Picayune*, but only as a verbal report. The English Minister had proposed to mediate for peace between JUAREZ and MIRAMON, but his overtures had been rejected.

We receive by the Pony Express, which arrived at St. Joseph on Sunday night, later advices from the Pacific. The Express left San Francisco on the 26th ult. Business then was reported as still brisk, the healthy demand from the country continuing. An attempt was made on the 22d to place the British ship *Termagant* on the Government dry-dock at Mare Island, when one of the sections gave way, followed by the others, and in a few minutes the whole dock was a complete wreck, from which the ship was with difficulty extricated. It will take several months and cost $200,000 to repair the damage. Mining accounts from Carson Valley, as well as from the new Coro silver mines, were very encouraging. The ore from the latter assayed very rich. Glowing accounts also reach us from the Oregon and British Columbia mines. There were no new features in the political campaign in California. From Oregon we learn that the difficulty in the Legislature had not yet been adjusted. The Senate continued adjourning from day to day without a quorum. There were rumors in reference to a fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge men for the election of Senators, but nothing of a reliable nature. The two wings of the Democracy had each held Conventions and nominated Electoral tickets. A vessel had arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, from Hakodadi, Japan, after a month's passage. She reports having found the Japanese unwilling to carry out the provisions of the treaty with the United States, in consequence of which she was unable to procure a cargo. All foreign coins passed only at a discount of fifty per cent. The Japanese had concluded a new treaty with Portugal.

Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City sends us a summary of Utah news to Sept. 14. The weather had become decidedly cool, and people were beginning to think about preparing for Winter. There had been much stormy weather, accompanied by high winds and thunder and lightning. On the Sunday previous to the date of our correspondent's letter, BRIGHAM YOUNG had preached a sermon to the Mormon missionary elders, in which he positively forbade their sending or bringing home any finery of any kind, or their coming home as merchants. When they were out among the Gentiles they must confine themselves to preaching, but when they returned they could go to speculating. It will be noted that notwithstanding all the pretensions of the Government, the Mormons have succeeded in getting everything in the Territory pretty much their own way. Among all the Federal officers sent out, only one remains who was in any way opposed by them,—Mr. MORRELL, the Postmaster of Salt Lake City.

The Prince of Wales left Richmond at an early hour yesterday morning, and did not reach Baltimore until 9 o'clock last night, owing to a detention on the railroad beyond Washington. A crowd collected at the Washington depôt to greet him on the passage through, and on his arrival in Baltimore he was received with considerable enthusiasm. His Highness was to have attended an operatic entertainment last night, but he arrived too late. He leaves Baltimore for Philadelphia at noon to-day.

The Board of Aldermen had a long and unusually harmonious meeting last evening. The Mayor invited the Board to "assist" in the reception of the Prince of Wales, requesting them to meet at the Governor's Room on Thursday, at 12 M. for that purpose. The invitation was accepted, by the close vote of 7 to 6, but a resolution to appoint a committee of five (offered by Alderman BOOLE,) to coöperate with the Mayor, was laid on the table, the debate on the question calling forth some left-handed compliments to the Mayor. An extra appropriation of $7,000 for the "Infants' Home," did not meet wtih official favor and was referred. A report in favor of an important change in the grade of Canal and Elm streets, was adopted.

In the Board of Councilmen, a resolution by Councilman KANE, to appoint a Special Committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine and report the indebtedness of the City for the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, was voted down, and a motion to reconsider was lost. The Mayor invited the Board to unite with him in the reception of the Prince of Wales, but no action was taken upon the communication besides reading it. The Board adjourned to Monday.

In the Supreme Court at Special Term an important insurance case was yesterday argued before Justice BONNEY. The point in controversy is whether or not the Directors of a Mutual Insurance Company are liable for losses sustained by parties insured, where it is shown that material misrepresentations were made of the capital and assets of the Company. The Court of Oyer and Terminer met, with a resolution to begin business in earnest, the District-Attorney having four cases of homicide ready for trial. In each instance, however, the counsel for the defence was not ready, and the Court had to postpone the trials to a subsequent day. The Grand Jury presented a large number of indictments and several prisoners were arraigned for murder, burglary, forgery and other crimes. Numerous cases were sent to the General Sessions. In that Court, held before Recorder BARNARD, the principal case brought up for trial was that of the noted emigrant boarding-house keeper, JOHN E. ENRIGHT, charged, on the face of the indictment, in conjunction with his bar-keeper, MICHAEL RYAN, with the heavy crime of "larceny from the person" of one JOHN QUALKIN. The sum alleged to have been taken was only eighty-five cents. We give the particulars elsewhere. The trial was not concluded when the Court adjourned. JAMES MCDONALD was sent to the State Prison for two years, on a conviction for grand larceny.

The Stock Market opened under some depression yesterday, but subsequently recovered in prices. The closing temper of the dealings was irregular. Consols 88¾. Erie 38 ₩ cent. The market for Money is steady. Exchange lower. Sales of first-class bills at 109 ₩ cent. The Bank return is steady on the Specie average, with a further decrease of a million and a half in Loans and Discounts.

The transactions in Flour, Wheat, Cotton and Sugar were extensive, indicating an upward tendency in the market for each. Corn was more freely offered, and was heavy. Provisions were quiet, as were also Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Coffee, Molasses and Whisky. Hay, Hops and Rice were in demand. The slightly increased claims of shipowners tended to check Freight engagements.

The Fusion Meeting.

The meeting of the Coalitionists last night was a very large and imposing demonstration. It was one of the largest political gatherings we have ever seen in this City, and was distinguished by a very marked degree of enthusiasm. It would have been singular if the meeting had not been large, for it embraced three political parties not only of this City, but of Brooklyn, Staten Island and Jersey City also. As a popular demonstration it was all the most sanguine friends of the movement could have desired.

The speeches, however, were by no means equal to the occasion. They were without exception pointless and spiritless,—entirely lacking in practical argument, and dealing only in those empty generalities which satisfy no man's judgment, and express no positive and distinct opinions. Gen. DIX presided, as the special representative of the Federal Administration. His remarks were especially tame. Their whole tenor was apologetic and despondent. He thought that if the fusion ticket had been nominated earlier, it would have had a fair chance of success. He regretted that it was not constituted differently, —and thought that, in spite of the objections urged against them, coalitions were sometimes perfectly justifiable. If this is all the Administration has to say in support of Fusion, it cannot claim to be very thoroughly in earnest, or make anybody believe that it is hopeful of success.

The other speeches were quite as feeble and ineffective. With the exception of Mr. O'CONOR'S, they were all written out and put in type, "cheers," "applause," "laughter," and all in advance of the meeting. We print them just as they were sent to us,—not at all, we presume, as they were delivered. In neither form are they in the least up to the asserted exigency of the occasion. Gen. WALBRIDGE labors through a very long array of stale misquotations, to convict the Republicans of aggressive and incendiary designs which they have over and over again repudiated and denied; and JOHN COCHRANE was somewhat more bombastic and less intelligible than usual,—which was quite superfluous. Mr. O'CONOR'S speech was common-place in its topics and its treatment of them, and added another to the many proofs he has already furnished of the fact, that a man may be a very great lawyer and a very small statesman. Its entire drift was to make the Republicans responsible for sentiments and purposes which they have repeatedly disclaimed in every possible and conceivable form.

Not one of the speakers made any attempt to vindicate the fusion movement by a statement of its practical workings. Not one ventured to look at the condition of the country in the event of LINCOLN'S defeat, or to give us any assurance as to the possibility of electing any President, or as to the principles on which the Government would be conducted. It needs but little reflection to show that the real dangers and difficulties of the Union will begin when fusion shall have proved successful. Narrow and shallow minds, incapable of looking beyond the immediate event which engrosses their attention, are exultant over the prospect of defeating LINCOLN. But what then? Suppose that to be accomplished;—what is to be the next step? Who will be elected—or how can anybody be elected President? How do they propose to surmount the real perils that will attend an election, or an attempt at election, by the House? The Disunionists have method in their madness. They have a clear and well-defined plan of operations,—and a defeat of an election by the People is but one step in the systematic programme by which their proceedings are governed. But our Northern Fusionists seem to be content to play into their hands, without giving a thought to the ultimate results of the action they are proposing to take.

We do not believe the people share their indifference or their reckless folly. The mass of our citizens are not accustomed to voting without some regard to the principles involved in the contest and the probable effect of their action.

The Beginning of the End.

The most intense anxiety prevails as to the result of the Pennsylvania election to-day. We shall without doubt be able to announce it in to-morrow's TIMES. It is generally felt to be decisive of the Presidential contest, especially if it results in a Republican victory. The main contest is for Governor. The Republican candidate is Mr. CURTIN,—and his opponent, Col. FOSTER, is supported by a coalition of the Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats with the Bell and Everett Party. If the latter is beaten, therefore, it will seem reasonably certain that the Republicans have the State, especially as there is no such fusion now, nor will any be possible in that event, on the Presidential ticket. If FOSTER should be elected, on the other hand, it will be claimed by the Republicans that this is no fair indication of the result in November, inasmuch as there will be no such fusion then.

But the success of the fusion ticket now will render fusion on the Presidential ticket unavoidable. It will be regarded as proof of what the Opposition can do if united; and it will be very difficult, in the face of such a demonstration, to prevent a union. Whatever the leaders may attempt, the rank and file will insist upon a fusion ticket. This will be the inevitable and the most important effect of a Republican defeat to-day.

The October election in Pennsylvania always exerts a prodigious influence, both within and without that State, upon the Presidential contest. In 1856 its effect will be remembered. The Republicans endeavored to rally after it, and made a gallant struggle, it is true. But they worked against the current. The October defeat had impressed upon the public mind the certainty of a Democratic victory, and the tide could not be turned. The defeat of the Republicans in October was not only the precursor, but was also to a very considerable extent the cause, of a similar result in November. The same result though in a smaller degree, would follow now. If the Republicans shall be beaten to-day, their opponents will be stimulated to new exertions,—they will be incited to perfect their coalition, and to prepare for a much more vigorous and effective contest next time. If, on the other hand, the Republicans are victorious, the Presidential contest will be substantially decided. The Democrats will have no hope of success,—and will not be able to effect any union either among themselves, or with the Bell and Everett men. They will have no motive for exertion, and will maintain only the appearance of a contest during the remainder of the campaign.

Cheap Water.

It would not be easy to exaggerate the importance of a bountiful supply of pure water to the general health and comfort of cities and large towns. But no sooner does this first principle of civilization assume the practical shape of costly water works, suited to the prospective wants of our growing towns, than lo! the reservoirs are but half full, and the engineers are threatening us with new reservoirs, aqueducts, engines—and taxation. It is only a few years ago that New-York celebrated the introduction of the copious and inexhaustible Croton; what is the hydraulic condition of its streets and houses to-day? Fountains as dry as the desert—hydrants that were to throw their full streams to warehouse tops, scarcely able to expand a hose; penurious drippings in the second stories of dwellings, and the dry whistle of air entering a vacuum, in the upper rooms; manufacturers taxed for water to an amount almost equal to the rent of their buildings; news columns filled with appeals to good citizens to refrain from the excessive use of water; official reports acknowledging the utter inability of the Department to check the enormous drain on the reservoirs. More than ten years ago we were told that the maximum capacity of the works was exhausted—works designed for a much larger population—and that suffering would inevitably follow an interruption of the water supply. And at this time we are paying for a reservoir of enormous cost and magnitude, to be drained like the rest, by the remorseless demand for water—a demand which increases with the supply—a thirst which the Father of Waters could scarcely quench.

Determining to profit by the experience of New-York, Boston attempted to insure the most lavish provision of water for the wants of her citizens; and what do we find there? Deficiency and complaint on all sides; the immense brick conduit designed to carry an ample supply when half full, compelled to work under a two-feet head to make up in velocity what it could not furnish in volume, until it was burst from overpressure; and at last, to assist it, a new system of supply mains of extraordinary size. Philadelphia, Jersey City, and Brooklyn—so soon—illustrate the same excessive demand. And it not only would appear that luxuries generally will soon be "as cheap as water," but that it will ultimately be impossible to furnish a plenty of water at any cost.

What becomes of all this water? Were not the calculations based on a most liberal allowance to each of a larger number of inhabitants, or is every creature in the Metropolis washed and rinsed three times a day? We shall look in vain for satisfactory answers in all directions but one, and we have been persistently looking in every other direction since water was first brought into our houses. The following extract from the last report of the Purveyor of the Brooklyn Water Department, is one of a thousand texts, written and unwritten, whereon alone, reform can be preached and practiced:

"In a few instances meters have been set at private houses, as a means of ascertaining the quantity of water used. The result has shown that the quantity of water used by different individuals varies in a very extraordinary degree, ranging from 130 gallons to 1,075 gallons per day."

Again he says:

"In most instances, where a difference of opinion has existed as to the quantity of water used by manufactories, the use of a metre has shown in almost every instance a consumption of from 30 to 50 per cent. more than represented by the consumer."

And there are plainer evidences of waste than these. How many thousand people in this City draw a barrel of water to get a cool tumbler full to drink? How many thousand faucets are left open all night to prevent them freezing? How many thousand small but industrious leaks, thoughtlessly if not purposely opened in our distributing system, and making up in number what they lose in volume, are running away to the sewers with the noble stream that pours over High Bridge? And since there be no effective restraint, short of absolute measurement, while wanton waste costs the miscellaneous body of servants no more than care and prudence, however much it may cost the taxpayers, how do we expect to make up the deficiency? An increased supply will encourage rather than prevent waste; there can be no limits to waste. The Spring floods of the Mississippi—all the aqueduct could carry, under boiler pressure, could be poured into our sewers through the seive of faucets which might easily enough be left open in the houses of this city.

Our present system of water-rates offers no possible check to any amount of waste. Charging people for water by the size of their dwellings—furnishing them facilities to draw thousands of gallons a day, and then charging them for as many hundreds, because their houses occupy a certain number of cubic feet of space, is as absurd as it would be to charge them for gas in proportion to their age or complexion.

The only reasonable method of preventing waste, is to charge each house with the water which goes into that house, and the only possible method of ascertaining this quantity is *to measure it*, or rather, let it measure itself, like gas, by passing through a meter. Then the amount of water that people are willing to pay for will be a very delicate test of what they want to use; and the reservoir will fill up and water will run in fourth stories, and the enormous works even now contemplated by the engineers—works whose size, under the present system, can only be estimated by the amount of water that people *can* waste—will not be required these many years. The authority referred to above states also, that the price of the difference of water estimated and that really consumed, would in many cases pay the cost of a meter in three months. In London, the water departments have generally expressed the belief that poor meters are better than none, while in Brooklyn, a considerable number of the best meters are in use; and the opinion of hydraulic engineers generally is, that measuring the delivery is not only the most economical, but the only practicable method of introducing cheap water into towns and cities. Then no person can feel aggrieved by paying more than his share, nor will any be deprived of the most luxurious rivers of water, if they want them, for the engineers can bring Lake Erie down here if it were only ordered by responsible parties.

We are building and planning works to empty the Croton River into New-York Bay, a scheme which, however magnificent, is quite unimportant compared with finishing the Central Park and completing the paving of Broadway. We believe that one branch of the Croton River is required for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and we would earnestly request those who control its disposal, to measure it out to those who are willing to pay for it, and to abandon the scheme of letting it run uninterruptedly through our City on its way to the ocean.

The Tailors on the Prince's Ball.

Some wag, no doubt disappointed in his hopes of shining among the starry elect of New-York at the coming ball to the coming Prince, has perpetrated a very unjustifiable hoax upon his more fortunate competitors. He has contrived (probably through the assistance of some mercenary yellow-plush) to insinuate a quizzical paper prepared by himself into the same envelopes with the "invitations" issued to the General Committee, the tenor of which is so cruelly insulting to the flower of our fashion, that we should not be at all surprised, in case the author shall be discovered, to hear of his being beaten to death with *mauvé*-colored gloves, or strangled with perfumed pocket-handkerchiefs. In this document our anonymous Theodore Hook avails himself of the opportunity to snub all female Gotham by stating that all the ladies who propose coming to the Prince's Ball must understand that "under no consideration can they be admitted with bonnets." He then goes on to inform all gentlemen "not entitled to wear uniforms, "that they will be expected to appear in evening dress, viz.: black trowsers, black dress-coat, black waistcoat and white cravat, or white waistcoat and black cravat, (the former preferable,) and *light colored kid gloves*." Now, this would be a very good joke, perhaps, at the right time and in the right place. It is possible that a generous and microscopic mind might discern some faint quality of fun in a lesson on costume, delivered by a Broadway tailor to an audience of the townsmen of Hardscrabble, bent on a Royal ball. But when a man's humor or ill-humor leads him to publish such a sermon on the toilette to the whole world, as a fit and proper and necessary preparation of the "*élite* of New-York" for a ball given exclusively by invitation to less than one numerical third of the traditional "upper ten thousand," the thing ceases to be even approximately witty, and subsides into an uncertainty over which one hardly knows whether to laugh or to use strong language.

A Massachusetts bard, near akin by blood to the "laudator of WASHINGTON," once warned us all that we should be careful in all our tales to "keep probability in view." The advice is just as sound for jesters as for chroniclers. The funny fellow who wrote this "circular" should have remembered that when he instructs the four hundred ball-giving Committeemen of New-York in the meaning and nature of "evening dress," and further advises them of his own preference for the "white choker" of the British waiter over the black cravat of the cosmopolite gentleman, his drollery becomes so grotesquely absurd that it ceases to be droll. It is not at all more amusing than it would be to advise all the "gentlemen of New-York" to wash their faces and hands at least once a day, and to be very careful not to go to a small dance in a shooting-jacket and gaiters. There are some things which people who are selected to give a Metropolitan ball should be supposed, like judges, to know; and to assume their ignorance of these things as the point of a joke scarcely indicates an absolutely attic pungency of wit.

We make these remarks on the hypothesis, it will be observed, that the "circular" which provokes them is a hoax. We are loth to believe that any other hypothesis can be for a moment entertained. For certainly if such a circular was in truth necessary to prevent the "*élite* of New-York" from rushing to a ball in goloshes, tartan waistcoats, Tweed sacks, wide-awakes and comforters, it is a thousand pities it should ever have been issued. Nothing under the Heavens, unless it be a giraffe in an opera-box, can be imagined more ungraceful and unhappy and uncouth than a man who needs to be told what evening dress is, wearing that most trying of costumes. If the *élite* of New-York, as this circular would imply, are really to appear in evening dress for the first time at the Prince's ball, they will present so piteous a spectacle that for the sake of the national honor and the good looks of the house we ought to protest against putting them to such a test. Who that has ever seen a company of Indian chiefs in swallow-tailed coats can think without a shudder of four hundred inexperienced pale-faces struggling for the first time with the angularities of the same tyrannical garment, choking scarlet in the puffy folds of the unaccustomed white cravat, and pilloried, like BOOLE and his brethren in the Japanese days, in "light-colored kid gloves?"

Seriously, and in the name of our average civilization, we do protest against the very wantonness of concern, anxiety, excitement, distress and general "fuss," which seems to have become chronic with our people whenever a distinguished stranger drops among them. If New-York had never seen a ball, or if all the social experience of the world were united to one or two European courts, we could hardly have transcended this remarkable circular; and we trust that the extravagance of the absurdity we have here exposed may have a wholesome effect in toning down the minds of many good people, and in preparing them to receive the young son of the British Queen with at least as much regard to their own dignity and that of the great people which the Prince has come to visit, as to the dresses which they are to wear and the "impression" they hope to make upon half-a-dozen sensible foreigners, who have every reason to feel both flattered and gratified by the honors which have been bestowed upon themselves, and through them upon their Sovereign.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND THE MAYOR.—To judge from the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last evening, there is a hitch between the Executive and Legislative Departments of this City. The Mayor sent in a polite invitation asking the presence of the Aldermen on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 12 P.M., in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, preparatory to meeting the Prince of Wales, who is expected to arrive from Philadelphia at about 1 o'clock P. M. This invitation was accepted by the meager majority of one—seven voting in the affirmative and six in the negative. Ald. BOOLE, who distinguished himself as Chairman of the Japanese Committee, proposed the appointment of a Committee of five to coöperate with the Mayor in the reception of the Heir Apparent, but this was voted down by twelve to three, and he then declared that if the Mayor should present his bill for any expenses incurred in this reception, the claim would never receive his vote. In fact, the Alderman was indignant. He declared that the resolution inviting the Prince on behalf of the City was only sent at the request of the City authorities, (made by himself,) to which no official response had ever been received; but now they v invited to join *His Honor* in the reception.

The dignity of BOOLE is evidently touched. We mentioned the other day his scruples about having anything to do with the Prince, and his action now tends to confirm those reports. It is very pleasant to notice the method he adopts to avenge his personal wrongs. He will vote for no public money to pay the expenses of the reception, because he is not allowed to figure as Chairman of the Committee. This is being chivalric at the City's expense. Fortunately, Mayor WOOD has promised to pay all the expenses out of his "privy purse."

Amusements.

The Opera House closed definitely last night with a full and fashionable house, assembled to speed the parting PATTI. The fair songster, now upon the wing once more, sang her sweetest in the *rôle* of *Linda*, and of course everybody pretended to be dreadfully distressed that the "season" had come to an end. This is always the way with everybody; but the "season" may justly complain, with the babe in the epitaph:

"If so soon that I was done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

Mr. ULLMAN will, no doubt, echo this complaint, and we trust that it will rouse him to make some effort of a serious character for doing justice to this much-injured "season" at a later day.

Meanwhile, our stars rise upon the Prince in Philadelphia on Wednesday night, and other "stars," newly come, are waiting "madly" for their spheres.

WINTER GARDEN—MISS CUSHMAN AS MEG MERRILIES.—The manager of this Theatre was sorely put to the test of gallantry last night, in the task of providing seats for ladies who, with the gentlemen accompanying them, arrived a few minutes before the curtain was raised. Every seat was then filled, and chairs had to be obtained to fill the aisles, or passages, through the parquette, and the vacant space beyond the regular seats in the dress circle. This was finally done, but it was done with difficulty. Luckily the Lafarge Hotel was a bank on which the management could run—for chairs.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN appeared for the first time in nearly four years in her magnificent personation of *Meg Merrilies*, and the announcement of that attraction was the occasion of the extraordinarily crowded house of last night. We have nothing to say of her acting in that part. It has spoken for itself, for the past eighteen years, before many thousands of people on each side of the Atlantic. It is, perhaps, with two or three melodramatic defects, one of the greatest triumphs ever known.

We must say that we have seen her better supported. Mr. COULDOCK was respectable as *Dandie Dinmont*, and no more. Mr. DAVIDGE is only an ordinary *Dominie Sampson*. Miss ADA CLIFTON and Mrs. CHANFRAU were "so-so" as *Julia Mannering* and *Lucy Bertram*. Mr. J. DUNN as *Henry Bertram*, was deservedly encored in the song "Be mine, dear maid."

At the end of the second act, and of course, again at the fall of the curtain, Miss CUSHMAN was enthusiastically called for by the audience, and was led forth on each occasion, by Mr. COULDOCK. The play is announced for repetition throughout the week, and cannot fail to draw crowded houses.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—Mr. FORREST appeared in the character of *King Lear* at this establishment last night. The house was well filled, and the tragedian received a warm reception from his admirers.

MR. TASISTRO'S RECITATIONS.—At the Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Mr. FITZGERALD TASISTRO will recommence this evening a series of recitations from SHAKESPEARE—not ordinary recitations, be it understood, but the delivery of an entire play simply from memory, personating at the same time, as far as the modulations and inflections of the voice can do so, each separate character. In itself, the feat is a marvel, and will; doubtless, prove very attractive. The play, on this occasion is "Hamlet."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The indefatigable BARNUM yesterday added a new attraction to his unrivaled collection of curiosities, in the persons of the Siamese Twins, CHANG and ENG, and two of their children. To the rising generation they have all the attraction of novelty, while those who saw them on their previous exhibition, years ago, in this City, will probably be happy to renew acquaintance with them.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—The large room of Niblo's Saloon is an attractive feature of Metropolitan amusements at the present time. Ethiopian minstrelsy and the comicalities attending it always possess a charm which the wise can only account for by saying that man, if he sometimes weeps from necessity, is naturally a risible animal. Under the management of Messrs. HOOLEY and CAMPBELL a far higher degree of excellence than has before been attempted in this line of entertainment has been reached. It is removed from any approach to vulgarity, and may be witnessed by the most fastidious.

THE PRINCE AT BALTIMORE.

The Trip from Richmond—Delay on the Railroad—Passage Through Washington—Unostentatious Reception in the Monumental City.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 8.

The early hour at which the Prince took his departure from Richmond prevented his becoming further initiated into a knowledge of the peculiarities of the denizens of the sunny South. A short ride on horseback, a breakfast, an endurance of popular regard during his ride to the depôt, and a telescopic view of the country from the roof of the car-house comprise the list of his operations at the city of Richmond.

The trip to Washington was marked by no peculiar feature. A tremendous and flood-like shower of rain detained the cars, rendering their prompt arrival at the Capital an impossibility. A slight lunch was provided them by the Exchange, of which they partook *en route*, and, on arrival at Washington, they drove directly to the depôt of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, where crowds of ladies and gentleman had gathered to salute and cheer the coming and departure of His Royal Highness. There is no doubt that the Prince impressed most favorably the people of Washington, whose reception and entertainment of him were in marked contrast with those at Richmond.

Lord LYONS, ascertaining that the delays on the Virginia Railroad would interfere with the proposed arrangements at Baltimore, telegraphed to the Gilmer House that as the Royal party would arrive quite late, they would prefer tea and meat, instead of dinner, as ordered; but the dispatch came too late, and the bountiful dinner previously prepared awaited their coming.

An admirable Police force kept back the impatient crowds who thronged the streets near the Hotel, and the passages thereo were well guarded. At 8¼ o'clock the music of the band announced his coming; the crowd settled into an anxious awaiting; the policemen cleared the way; a select few stood by the steps leading to his apartments, and silence reigned supreme. The Prince, with a jaunty India-rubber cap slung over his left shoulder, entered the Hall; the people uncovered—so did he; they cheered vociferously—he smiled, bowed, and followed by his suite, ran up the stairway and vanished into the luxurious apartments provided for his occupancy. A great many beautiful bouquets have been sent for the cheering of his room. Letters in delicate feminine handwriting awaited his arrival.

A comfortable bed was prepared for him, and if he is not well suited it's his own fault.

He did not reach the City in season to hear COLSON'S "Traviata"—a fact which he much regretted. He has expressed a desire to visit that section of the City known as Limerick, where the bloody Know-Nothing fights took place. He will to-morrow, accompanied by the Mayor and Consul-General ASCHMANN, who reached here this evening, visit the various points of interest in and about the City, and leave by special train for Philadelphia at 12 o'clock. Having Princed it in Canada, roughed it at the West, and endured it at the South, he now looks forward with eager anticipation to the enjoyments, the festivities, the courtesies and luxuries of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.

There is much political excitement here to-night. There is an immense procession of Minute Men for BELL and EVERETT, out with torches. The inauguration of the Druid Hill Park is postponed until the 19th inst., in consequence of inclement weather.

HOWARD.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Excitement Among Politicians—Betting on the Result—Desperate Efforts on Both Sides—The Congressional Delegation—Reported Importation of Roughs from New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 8.

The excitement here exceeds anything I have seen in years. Of course politicians are every where talking, calculating, bargaining, selling and being sold. The People's Party retain their confidence of success, offering freely to back their opinions. A bet of $500 was made this afternoon on five thousand majority for CURTIN; another of $1,000 was offered by a Democrat on five thousand for CURTIN, but it was not taken. This evening the best offers that I can hear made by the Foster men are $25 to $100, or one to four.

Gen. FOSTER, Senator BIGLER, Mr. WHITNEY, Collector of the port of Boston, and a large force of Clerks from the Departments at Washington, are in town. They came with the expectation of assisting the election of BRODHEAD and one or two others to Congress, but appear to have little hope of carrying the Governor.

It being understood to-day that Mr. FOSTER had secured the hearty coöperation of the Administration, the Douglas men have taken alarm, and are threatening a break. Unless they can be satisfied of FOSTER'S being all right for them, they will cut him.

As I intimated yesterday, the *Press* of this morning almost openly advised the desertion of FOSTER. In a letter from Washington, signed "Occasional," written here by FORNEY, the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS are admonished that they are being slaughtered by fusion.

Efforts have been making, to-day, to induce LEMAN and BRODHEAD, Democratic candidates for Congress in the First and Second Districts, to decline in favor of EDWARD KING and HALL FULLER, the Bell candidates. The big guns of the party were brought to bear on the Democratic nominees, but they would not come down. They publish cards, this afternoon, declaring their determination to run. It is said that in one case, at least, this firmness against fusion is due to the cause of causes—a woman.

I am of the opinion that we shall lose six of the delegation in Congress. It seems to be almost impossible to elect BUTLER in the First, MORRIS in the Second, VERREE in the Third, DAVIS in the Fifth, and JUNKIN in the Sixteenth. The Eighth, which was represented by SWARTS, deceased, there is no hope of carrying again. I think that LONGNECKER, in the Seventh, CAMPBELL, in the Eleventh, HALE in the Fifteenth, MCPHERSON in the Seventeenth, and PAYNE in the Twenty-fifth, are to be very close run, though there are hopes that all five may be elected.

A large number of prominent politicians of both parties have come over from New-York to witness and take part in the work of to-morrow. Pennsylvania is this year the Keystone of the Republican arch, in their estimation at least. If she drops out, the whole structure will tumble down. To aid and avert so great a calamity, many of the best artificers of both parties are sent to labor.

It is said on reliable authority that a number of pipe-layers are to be sent over from New-York to-night to vote the Democratic ticket to-morrow. I have seen a letter from a distinguished New-Yorker, advising that three thousand roughs are to arrive by the late trains, and several Detectives are here to spot them. Arrangements have been made to obtain early returns of the result, but you must recollect that the polls do not close in this City until 8 o'clock, and in other parts of the State they are held open until 7 o'clock,—so that it will be late before you can obtain much information.

LEO.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Diplomatic Matters—A Political Offence—The Pennsylvania Election—Army Movements, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 8.

The State Department has addressed a letter of condolence to the Chilian Government, in which a high tribute is paid to the social and intellectual qualities of the late Señor BELLO.

Señor LISBOA, the Brazilian Minister, leaves here to-morrow for New-York.

The Administration is investigating the charge against a prominent official, of having been franking Douglas documents. A messenger has been dispatched to New-Jersey for information; if found guilty the sentence will be, "Off with his head."

The Democracy here are desponding as to the result in Pennsylvania, and large bets are offered against FOSTER and not taken.

Lieut. Col. CRITTENDEN has relieved Maj. RUFF in the command of Fort Union and the rifle regiment.

A rearrangement of the troops in the Department of New-Mexico has been ordered by Col. FAUNTLEROY. Assistant-Surgeon BARTHOLOW remains at Fort Union, and relieves Surgeon BAILY as medical officer at that post. Surgeon BAILY relieves Surgeon KING at Albuquerque, who in turn relieves Surgeon SLOAN at Santa Fe. The latter officer will receive instructions from the Surgeon-General at Washington.

Surgeon COOLIDGE will be relieved from duty on the 1st of December in the Surgeon-General's office, and will proceed to the Head-quarters of the Department of California, and report for duty as Medical Purveyor for California and Oregon, taking post at the Benicia Barracks.

Surgeon MURRAY will return to Baltimore, and report to the Surgeon-General in this city for orders.

Assistant-Surgeon CHARLES SMITH is assigned to duty in the Surgeon-General's office.

Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 8.

The Revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* returned last night, and left this morning for New York.

Numerous and urgent, but ineffectual, applications have been made for the further postponement of the Minnesota land sales, on the ground that the settlers are unable to make payments for preemption claims within the prescribed time.

According to an official statement of the Secretary of the Interior, the preëmptors will inevitably lose their lands, if sold and paid for by other parties; but if not sold, they would, under the declaratory notices of settlers, have the benefit of a year's credit allowed by law for paying for lands thus become subjected to private entry.

The following named officers have been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, of the East India squadron: Commander S. P. LEE; Lieuts. COLLINS, WARD, WILSON and FLEMING; and to the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, of the African squadron: Commander TAYLOR, Lieuts. GUTHRIE, HAYS, MADIGAN, DALTON and RAMSAY.

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, Oct. 8.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 24th ult., arrived this evening. The preparations for a campaign against the Indians has not intimidated them. A party of them went into Fort Fauntleroy, a short time ago, and ran off 80 head of cattle belonging to D. E. CONNOLLY. The volunteers for the war against the Navajoes have marched for the place of rendezvous.

The election for members of the House of Representatives passed off quietly. J. A. HUBBELL was elected to fill the vacancy of Judge, occasioned by the resignation of Judge BAIRD.

No news from the Plains.

But few Indians were seen, and they were friendly.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Advices from California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Japan and China.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Monday, Oct. 7.

The Pony Express from California arrived to-night, with the following summary of news to Sept. 26.

On the 22d, while the British steam-frigate *Termagant* was being placed on the Government Dry Dock at Mare Island, one of the sections gave way, which was quickly followed by the others, and in a few minutes the whole dock was a complete wreck. The ship was with difficulty extricated without much damage. It will take several months, and cost $200,000 to repair the dock, for one of DAKIN & SHOOR'S sectional and balance docks is not believed to be suitable for much of the heavy shipping that occasionally needs repairing on the coast.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to the —, arrived at Carson Valley this morning.

WM. C. MASLEY, an agent of the Express, has just returned to San Francisco, having restocked 400 miles of the route eastwardly from Carson Valley, which will enable the Express to make better time when desirable.

A fire occurred at the town of Pacheco, Contracosta County, on the 24th, destroying nearly $20,000 worth of property, about half of which was insured.

The last downward steamer brought 50 tons of copper ore from the new mimes of Del Norte County, near Crescent City, on the north-western coast of California. The ore gives evidence that the mines are of immense wealth.

There is no new feature in the political canvass in the State.

The State Agricultural Fair at Sacramento has proved a great success. Over a thousand head of blooded stock were placed in competition for premiums.

The mining accounts from Carson Valley, as well as from the new Coro silver mines, near Owen's Lake, are encouraging, and public confidence in them is increasing. The San Francisco assayers express astonishment at the richness of the specimens of ore received from the latter mines.

Oregon dates by steamer and overland mail are to the 24th from Portland, and 20th from Salem, where the Legislature sits. The Senate continued adjourning from day to day, without a quorum. A report was circulated of a contemplated fusion between the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats, giving each party one Senator, on condition that the seceding Breckinridge Senators would return and give the Senate a legal organization. The Lower House passed a resolution on the 20th inviting the Senate, in its disorganized condition, to meet in joint convention the next day, and proceed at once to the election. Since then no accounts have been received from Salem.

The Douglas and Breckinridge Parties had each held Conventions, and nominated electoral tickets. The Breckinridge ticket is as follows: DELAZON SMITH, JAMES O'MEARA and WM. DOGHERITY. The Douglas ticket is WM. H. FARRAR, BENJ. HARDING and WM. HOFFMAN.

The news from the Oregon and British Columbia mines is very glowing. The new Rock Creek gold mines, the silver mines near Fort Hope, and all the usual localities from which mining accounts are received, send out such reports as are hardly credible.

The schooner *Woodpecker* had arrived at Victoria from London.

The census returns give Washington Territory 9,000 population.

The brig *Orbit* arrived at Victoria on the 13th, thirty-one days from Hakodadi, Japan. She went for a cargo of notions, but found the Japanese so unwilling to observe the treaty, that she did not obtain a cargo. The Captain states that Mexican dollars were at fifty per cent. discount, and American and other gold at the same rate.

The French Minister at Jeddo had resigned, as his representations were all unattended to in respect to the treaty.

The Japanese had concluded a new treaty with Portugal.

There was little later news from China, but a large British and French force had assembled, and it was rumored that the Chinese would make a great resistance, and desperate fighting was expected.

The Russian war steamers have been very active, moving about with large bodies of troops on board.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20th—Arrived 24th, ship *Pamflush*, from Philadelphia; steamer *Sonora*, from Panama; spoken, July 11, ship *Sunshine*, from New-York, for San Francisco, lat. 24° North, lon. 34° west.

Sailed 22d, brig *Sheet Anchor*, for Valparaiso; 24th, bark *Oak Hill*, for Sidney.

The activity in trade continues with a healthy and steady country demand. No arrivals of importance having occurred, a sensible inroad is being made upon stock. Six or eight vessels are due from New-York and Boston; their arrival will increase buyers opportunities, but the general market bids fair to be well sustained.

Candles are rather quiet at 23c.@24c. Coffee is firmer for Rio, with fewer sales to the trade, at 15c.@15½c.; finer descriptions are unchanged. In Coal more firmness was manifested. The Mail Company lately bought 2,500 tons here, terms not transpiring; $20 is a fair quotation. Cement brings $5 50 in small lots. Some kinds of fruits are active. Currants have advanced to 20c., and Raisins to $3 75@$4; other fruits unchanged. Hops held higer but meet no buyers, 60c. are asked for small receipts of 1860. Nails bring $4 75. Oils quiet. Coal is selling at $1 60@$1 62½.

Butter heavy and drooping; sales, Isthmus at 30c.@33½c.; 11,000 firkins arrived yesterday, of which only 200 have been placed; a material decline is looked for, some say to 25c., on the arrival of the next steamer with 2,000 firkins. Lard has been without sales for a week. Pork is improving; Mess, $29; Clear, $32. Bacon is tending upwards generally. Hams, inactive and unchanged. Rice dull. Sugar buoyant; foreign news are as last quoted; domestics improved; Crushed has been taken freely for the trade, at 14c.@15c., closing firm, with sales at the latter figures. Domestic Spirits are advancing; Brandy, 57c.@60c.; Whisky, 50c.; Pure Spirits, at 50c.@52c.; Raw 47c.@49c., with considerable to arrive. Foreign Brandy and liquors are quiet and unchanged. Teas without activity. Wines—French Claret dull, with large arrivals expected. The market for Breadstuffs is quite animated; Wheat is being taken for export to England and New-York, and quotations may be advanced from $1 50 to $1 55@$1 60 ₩ 100 lbs. Tonnage is still greatly in demand.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Reported Interference of Capt. Jarvis with the Spanish Commodore—Mediation of the English Minister Rejected—Miramon still at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 8.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Friday, gives a verbal report that Capt. JARVIS passed a note to the Spanish Commodore, in which he not only condemned his threats to bombard Vera Cruz in case the *Maria Concepcion* was not restored and damages paid, but declared he would consider the first shot fired upon Vera Cruz as a shot upon the American squadron. In consequence of this note, further action in this matter was suspended.

Three Spanish vessels-of-war have returned to Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 7.

By the arrival of the schooner *Potomac*, from Vera Cruz, we have Mexican dates to the 18th ult.

The *Potomac* brings $50,000 in specie.

Señor MATA, the Juarez Minister to Washington, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Susquehanna* arrived out on the 5th, and the *Powhatan* on the 17th.

The whole subject of the condemnation of the bark *Maria Concepcion* was referred to Madrid.

The Spanish Minister had advised a conciliation of the Juarez Government.

The Liberals were still successful, and hopeful of taking the capital.

The English Minister had proposed to mediate for peace between the contending factions, but this offer was rejected.

The steamer *Pocahontas*, with later news, is expected.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 8.

The schooner *Red Fox*, from Tampico 25th ult., has arrived. She brings dates from the City of Mexico of the 17th inst., and $63,000 in specie.

MIRAMON was still in the Capital with 11,000 men. The Liberals still occupied Queretaro as their headquarters.

The Late Gov. Willard, of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Oct. 8.

A Committee of citizens of this city with the remains of Gov. WILLARD arrived yesterday morning on a special train from Chicago, accompanied by Gov. RAMSEY, Ex-United States Senator RICE, Maj. CULLEN, Mr. COCHRAN and Hon. WM. A. BOWLES. They were met at the dépôt by military companies and a large number of citizens, who received the remains and conveyed them to the Executive Mansion, where they remained during yesterday. They will be taken to the Senate Chamber this afternoon, where they are to lie in state, in charge of the military, until Wednesday morning, from whence the final funeral ceremonies in this city will take place, and the remains taken to New-Albany, under an escort of military and citizens, for interment. Minute guns were fired on the arrival of the cars yesterday morning, and during the march of the procession to the Executive Mansion.

The Recent Fire at South Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 8.

The burning of the Globe Locomotive Works, on Saturday night, in South Boston, will seriously delay the machinery intended for the Hoosac tunnel.

The building in Charlestown, occupied by the post-office, law offices, &c., took fire last night, when an explosion of camphene or gunpowder badly injured four firemen, but none fatally. The building was saved, though the occupants were considerably damaged by fire and water.

Mail trains are soon to be run between New-York and Boston, leaving each city at 8 P. M.

Troubles in Florida.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Oct. 7.

The Quincy (Florida) *Republic* says that the people of Gadsden, Liberty, Jackson and Washington counties are organizing a force to operate against a band of desperadoes who are committing outrages in Calhoun County. Many murders have been committed. In Jackson County the militia have been called out.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 8.

The steamship *Empire City*, from Havana 2d inst., has arrived.

The sugar market at Havana was quiet, and quoted at 8½ reals. The total stock in port amounted to 160,000 boxes. Exchange on London, 15@15¼ ₩ cent. premium; on New-York, 3@4½ ₩ cent. premium.

Obituary.

FORT SMITH, Monday, Oct. 8.

Capt. JOHN RODGERS, an old and esteemed citizen, and one of the original proprietors of this city, died last night of paralysis.

Gov. Seward's Arrival Home.

AUBURN, Monday, Oct. 8.

Gov. SEWARD arrived in this city, from his Western tour, on Saturday night. He was met at the dépôt by a large concourse of citizens, who received him with the most enthusiastic cheers.

Lady Franklin at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 8.

Lady FRANKLIN arrived in this city this evening, and is stopping at the Girard House.

The Florida Election.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Oct. 7.

The returns from the Florida election come in very slowly. The result is uncertain.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 8.

The Canal Tolls for the fourth week in September were $121,144; for the same week in 1859, $71,162. Aggregate receipts to Oct. 1st, 1860, $2,033,412; same in 1859, $1,140,521.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF ANOTHER CAPTAIN OF A SCHOONER.

The Vessel Sunk and the Hand Employed on Board Missing.

Coroner GAFFNEY, of Jersey City, was notified yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of a man found floating in the East River, on Sunday afternoon, which was subsequently identified as that of RICHARD C. KELLY, Captain of the schooner *Catharine Margaret*, of West Farms, Westchester County, New-York. The general impression of the friends of deceased, as well as all others acquainted with the facts, is that the Captain came to his death by foul play. On Sunday forenoon, the 30th of September, the *Catharine Margaret* was discovered lying at anchor about 100 yards from the Hoboken Ferry, loaded with brick, with her signal-light burning, and the vessel in a sinking condition. Several persons went out in small boats to render assistance, and on arriving at the vessel, found no person on board. In the cabin was found a piece of fresh beef, some potatoes, cabbages, &c., and a bottle of gin, and apparently these articles had been brought on board very recently. The vessel was towed on to the flats, where it shortly after sunk. Since that time the friends of the Captain have been on the look-out to ascertain the cause of his mysterious disappearance without success, until the finding of his body on Sunday. Justice WHITLEY, of Hoboken, viewed the body, and it is stated, without taking any evidence, gave permission to the friends to remove it to Westchester County. A young man named WILLIAM HOOPER was the only person employed on board the schooner, and he, together with the yawl-boat, have been missing since that time. About 11 o'clock on the night previous to the finding of the schooner in a sinking condition, two young men belonging on board the yacht *Zinga* discovered a yawl-boat floating down the river, and upon rowing out to it, saw a man in it with his head over one side of the boat, apparently intoxicated. His general appearance answered somewhat to the description of HOOPER, who is a tall, very dark-complexioned man, with black hair, small black whiskers and black eyes. The men at the time supposed him to be a colored man, but could not be positive on account of the darkness. Capt. KELLY'S face was considerably eaten away, but several marks were discovered upon the head, and particularly a severe cut was discovered over the left eye.

Upon the above facts becoming known, a number of the citizens of Hoboken were dissatisfied with the manner in which Justice WHITLEY had disposed of the case, and accordingly notified Coroner GAFFNEY, in order that a thorough investigation might be had. The inquest was commenced at 2 P. M., when the following evidence was taken:

TESTIMONY.

John McCracken, a hand on one of the Hoboken ferry-boats, testified to finding the body floating in the river, and causing it to be towed to the Hoboken shore.

Capt. John Jackson testified—I reside at West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., and am a porter at No. 61 Pearl-street; I have viewed the body now lying at Mr. Crane's, and recognize it as that of Richard C. Kelly; saw him last alive one week ago last Thursday morning, in our store; he was then bound for Haverstraw for a load of brick; do not know when he left that place to return; he could have went to Haverstraw, loaded up and returned to New-York, between Thursday and Saturday evening; he was a man of tolerable good habits; got on a spree sometimes; he had a man named William Hooper to assist him; Hooper was with the captain the last trip; cannot say where he is now; Hooper would drink and get on a bust; he also resided at West Farms; a bill of lading, some wharfage bills, a pocket-book, 25 cents in change and a tobacco-box, were found on the body of Capt. Kelly.

To a Juror—The captain had a wife and two children, who are left in destitute circumstances; the captain told me he had some money to pay for overhauling his vessel; do not know of my own knowledge of his having any money with him; Hooper was a single man; Capt. Kelly was a good swimmer.

To the Coroner—It is the usual custom, when a vessel is lost, for whoever may survive to report the same; there was a yawl attached to the schooner; do not know where it is now, but have heard that it was down at Kill von Kull, in New-Jersey; a man named Rowe told me about the finding of the yawl boat.

Richard Phillips testified—I reside at West Farms, and follow the coasting trade; saw Capt. Kelly last about three weeks since; he was going in, and I was going out of our harbor; on Sunday, a week ago, I was lying nearly opposite Hoboken; saw the *Catharine Margaret* lying near Hoboken, and remarked to my son that I guessed she was pretty well in the suds; we rowed over, and found some men getting her ashore; we found some fresh meat on the binnacle, a basket of potatoes, some cabbage, and a bottle of gin; when I returned home to West Farms, we found that Capt. Kelly had not been heard from, and since that time some one had been here most of the time endeavoring to obtain some tidings of him; the yawl boat is painted a dirty yellow; do not know of any person that sailed in the schooner, except Wm. Hooper; think he had been with the captain two or three months.

Q.—By the Coroner.—What was Hooper's general character? A.—He was somewhat dissipated, and I believe he was arrested and locked up in the Westchester County jail for picking pockets; should think there were 20,000 bricks on board the schooner; there was plenty of time between Thursday and Saturday to go to Haverstraw, load up and return to New-York; should think there was no necessity for the men to leave the vessel, as she lay only about 10 yards from the shore and they could procure assistance, and on Sunday morning it was a dead calm I should think the schooner sunk in consequence of there not having been any person on board to keep her free of water; heard Hooper say last spring that Kelly had not paid him; have known Capt. Kelly to get very much intoxicated but never saw him unable to take care of himself; the schooner came to anchor on Saturday afternoon, and the following day (Sunday) about 11 o'clock, Capt. Fitzgerald and others went out and brought her in on the flats; at that time her signal light was burning; the vessel must have been abandoned some time during the night.

To the Coroner—Capt. Kelly was a very careful man with his vessel, and unless something or other had happened him he would never have left that vessel.

Sherman Smeden testified—I am a hand on board the yacht *Zinga*; we came to anchor in the Hoboken Cove about nine o'clock on Saturday night, the 29th ult.; shortly after, myself and James Rose saw a yawl boat floating around the river, and went out to pick it up; upon coming up we saw a man in it, with an oar in one hand and his head hanging over the side of the boat; we spoke, but he did not answer, except to make a grumbling noise; we thought from appearances that the man was drunk; we asked him if he had only one oar, but he only grumbled out something; we told him that he had better try to get out of the way, or the steamboat would run over him, but he said nothing; we took him to be a darky; he was dark colored, and had no cap or coat on; we then returned to our vessel, and he drifted on down the river; it was so dark I could not tell what kind of a shirt he had on, except that it was not white; after we spoke to the man he commenced to row with one oar, first on one side, and then on the other.

James D. Rose corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

Capt. *Michael Fitzgerald* testified that he resided in Hoboken; on Sunday, the 30th ult., he went down to the dock about half-past 10 A. M., and saw that the *Catharine Margaret* was sinking; he and others went on board; found in the cabin some fresh meat, vegetables and a bottle of gin which appeared to have been recently brought on board; the signal light was still burning; they thought nothing of this except that perhaps those belonging on board were ashore on a spree; they worked the schooner on to the flats and left her; there was no yawl-boat on the schooner.

The Coroner here decided to adjourn the investigation for the purpose of procuring further evidence, and if possible to find the yawl, which may lead to further developments. His theory is, that if Hooper was not drowned, a drunken fracas may have occurred between him and Capt. Kelly, which some way may have resulted in the death of the latter.

A BRUTAL ACT.—A man named WM. MURPHY, residing at No. 26 Sussex-street, Jersey City, as is alleged, on Sunday night, while chastising his son, caught up a tea-pot and poured the contents on the head of the boy, badly scalding him. Dr. QUIDOR was afterwards called in to dress the lad's wounds.

FIRE AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR—SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—It may be remembered that on the night of the 5th of October, 1858, the Crystal Palace, in which the annual fair of the American Institute was being held at the time, caught fire by some accident, and was completely destroyed. Singular to relate, on the night of the 5th of this October, (Friday,) at the same hour, and under almost similar circumstances, one of the main buildings, in which the Institute Fair was being held, at Palace Gardens, took fire, and very narrowly escaped a complete conflagration. The janitor was lighting the gas, when he accidentally ignited some fancy festoonings in the hall; and in an instant the flames were overlapping each other in all directions, and at such a height that it was impossible to throw water on them by ordinary means. Fortunately for the exhibitors and visitors, one of the articles on exhibition at the time was Voss's *Hydropult*, a pump with hose and suction pipe attached—so light that it can be carried about by a child—yet capable of drawing the water from a pail, tub, or reservoir, and sending it to an immense height.

One of the waiters in the refreshment saloon seized this powerful little friend of insurance companies, and carrying it to a "post of vantage," pumped several pails of water through it up to the fire, and extinguished the flames very soon. Had it not been for the Hydropult, the entire building, and all its valuable contents, must have been consumed; and we are not surprised to learn that the managers of the fair awarded the highest medal to the American Hydropult Company, of No. 43 Park-row, who had placed the noble little invention on exhibition. The fair has been a perfect success, notwithstanding the inauspicious character of the weather since its opening. The result is due to the new management, who spared no pains to gratify visitors, economized the Institute expenditures, and conducted the exhibition admirably. Next year the fair will be held in a new building, erected by the Institute—a building and grounds that will be an ornament to the City.—*New-York Mercury.*

FIRE IN NEWBURG.—WALLER & WARING'S paint shop and store at Newburg were destroyed by fire about 10½ o'clock Sunday night. The damage is estimated at about $4,000. The shop of Mr. WESTERVELT, silversmith, adjoining was also slightly injured.

"No Other Paper has the News!"

The only paper in the United States that publishes a full and complete Weekly List, from reliable sources, of the changes in business in the principal cities and large towns in the Union,

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FAILURES,

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CURTIS GUILD, Proprietor.

The Campaign Opened!

FAIRS OF 1860.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SEWING MACHINES,

As Usual—As Usual—As Usual,

Have, as far as heard from, been awarded

THE FIRST PREMIUMS AT

The Fair of the United States Agricultural Society.
The Fair of the State of Ohio.
The Fair of the State of Illinois.
The Fair of the State of Wisconsin.
The Fair of the State of Kentucky.
The Fair of the State of Tennessee.
The Fair of the State of New-Jersey.
The Fair of the State of Vermont.
And at various County Fairs, "too numerous to mention."

This demonstrates—if demonstration were needed—that the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES excel all others for the variety of uses to which they are adapted, a fact that every purchaser should bear in mind.

OFFICE, NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Send for a circular.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Still Another Triumph for the Grover & Baker S. M. Co.—At the great Fair held at Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1860, the First Premium was awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES, over all others in competition.

The Shakers on Sewing-Machines.

"We approve of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machines had of thee."—*S. Atherton, Harvard, Mass., Aug. 16, 1860.*

JAMES WILLCOX, Mang'r, 508 Broadway, New-York.

Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

Neck-Ties for the Prince of Wales' Ball.
Kid Gloves, white, straw-color and dark.
Scarlet Lambs-wool Undershirts and Drawers.
Extra heavy Undershirts and Drawers.
Heavy English and Merino Half-Hose.
Fall and Winter Gloves and Gauntlets.
Shawls, Blankets Dressing Robes, &c.

G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.

Salt River Distilleries, established 1830.

We are the sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Genuine Garibaldi Hat.

A NOVELTY AT LAST.

An entire new style for young men, just imported, sold exclusively by GENIN, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway. GENIN'S Mount Vernon Hat for Misses, a perfect gem.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Down-Town Depot for Undershirts and Drawers, at retail, all sizes. Silk, merino, lambs' wool, buckskin, &c.

PEREGO'S,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.—All the new styles of Cards, &c., elegantly engraved; beautiful Wedding Envelopes. See the satin tie for Wedding Cards, only at EVERDELL'S.

Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, will introduce the "Newcastle Soft Hat," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.

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Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Opera Glasses and Spectacles of superior power and quality, at exceeding low prices, at J. PRENTICE'S, No. 60 Nassau-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st., 2d-av.; and 20th-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BERRY—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. N. E. S. [illegible]th, MARTIN L. BERRY to LYDIA D. BROWN, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

GOLDEN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 8, ENOCH GOLDEN, aged 73 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Daniel Hogeneamp, Esq., No. 160 West 31st-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Sunday night, Oct. 7, JOSEPH C., son of Alexander and Margaret Bowden, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 72 Monroe-st.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 8, WILLIAM THOMPSON, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at his residence, No. 265 Greene-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

COULTER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 8, HERBERT S. COULTER, infant son of William and Julia Ann Coulter, aged 7 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M. this day, from the residence of his parents, No. 213 East 21st-st.

HALSTED.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 7, CALEB O. HALSTED, President of the Manhattan Company.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Potts',) University place, corner of 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

CONLEY.—In this City, after a short illness, DENNIS J. CONLEY, Ex-Foreman of Hose Company No. 18, aged 25 years, 9 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, John and Jeremiah, the members of the New-York Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association, and the members of the Franklin Hose Company, No. 18, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6, Bowling-green Row, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

HUSON.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 8, after a sudden illness, ROBERT T., youngest son of Robert and Sarah Huson, aged 13 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 30 2d-av.

GRINSTED.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 8, at the residence of his parents, corner of 48th-st. and 9th-av., WILLIAM C., only son of Stephen H. and Elizabeth Grinsted, aged 8 years and 8 days.

His remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment. He will be buried from the residence of his aunt, No. 26 Morris-av., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves Jersey City at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance to convey the friends to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

CARTER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 8, of consumption, WILLIAM, son of the late John Carter.

His friends, and also his brothers, James and John, and brothers-in-law, G. Coles, H. Macready, and J. D. Smith, also the members of Empire Lodge, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 63 Delancey-st.

☞ California and Cleveland papers please copy.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, of disease of the heart, RESOLVED GARDNER, aged 58 years, 7 months and 6 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his brother, Isaac Gardner, No. 23 Eldridge-st., on Monday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 7 o'clock A. M., from the above residence. The remains will be conveyed by the 8 o'clock train of the Harlem Railroad to Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, SALLY ADAMS, widow of Aaron Adams, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Betts, No. 215 6th-av., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. Her remains will be taken to Norkwalk, Conn., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 7, ANN, widow of the late Robert Wiley, aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place from her son-in-law's, J. T. Reeves', residence, No. 58 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends, and also those of her son-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BUTLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 7, FRANCIS SHELTON, youngest son of Henry and Emily E. Butler, aged 7 years 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 414 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

SCOVELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, HARRIS SCOVELL, aged 73 years and 4 months.

The funeral services will be held in the Rutgers-st. Church, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, preparatory to the removal of the remains to New-Haven for interment. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Benj. C. Leveridge, are invited to attend without further notice.

MCCROSSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 8, MARY MCCROSSON, widow of Thomas McCrossan, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Hugh McCrosson, Kent-av., corner of De Kalb-av., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENNIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 8, Capt. JOHN BENNIS, of the bark *Amanda*, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of deceased, this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 70 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

CAIRNS.—In Roslyn, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 7, WILLIAM CAIRNS, aged 74 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Roslyn, at 12 o'clock M., this day, (Tuesday,) 9th inst. The cars leave South Ferry at 10 A. M.

PITCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 7, CHARLES L., youngest son of David A. and Caroline Pitcher, aged 1 year, 4 months and 11 days.

WELLS.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday morning, Oct. 8, WAIT WELLS, aged 47 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, C. R. Sengstack, No. 46 Garden-st., Hoboken, on Wednesday morning, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

TUCKER.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, AIMEE D., wife of Stephen D. Tucker, aged 34 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 308 East Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SARGENT.—In Nassau, N. P., on Friday, Sept. 21, F. T. SARGENT, late of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 479, Oct. 8, 1860.

31, 45, 12, 50, 24, 42, 39, 9, 46, 73, 23, 57, 34, 43, 19.

Class No. 480, Oct. 8, 1860.

11, 61, 63, 41, 40, 30, 2, 42, 43, 72, 12, 39, 36.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 8, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO NEWS AGENTS.

THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

For this week ONLY,

Will be issued TO-MORROW,

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STREET & SMITH.

DINNER SETS,

TEA SETS,

BREAKFAST SETS, &c. &c.,

In plain white or richly-decorated

FRENCH CHINA,

For sale in great variety.

Also, Sets painted to order, with coats of arms, crests or initials.

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No. 631 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING,

707 BROADAY 707

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT

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GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES

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AT VERY LOW PRICES,

by STEPHEN PHILBIN,

No. 707 Broadway,

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The attention of buyers of

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For Gas, is solicited to our unrivaled assortment.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instantaneous removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

The UNIVERSAL—a new and improved Range.

R. W. BENEDICT, No. 226 Water-st., corner Beekman.

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.—The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, will be held in St. Mark's Church, New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

A meeting for business will be held at 10 o'clock A. M., and a public meeting in the evening at 7½.

The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of Washington, D. C.

SILVER-PLATED WAITERS.—JUST RECEIVED German Silver and White Metal waiters, of all sizes, richly plated and chased, at reduced prices, well worth the attention of purchasers. For sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ROYALTY ECLIPSED!

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Is at present the great subject of conversation, but he attracts no more notice than will that great Story and Sketch Paper,

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock.

When the first portion of the great Story will be published, entitled

HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;
HAUNTED;

OR,

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

By Mrs. MARY A. DENISON,

Author of "Chip, the Cave Child," "The Dane," "Annette Bergen," etc., etc., etc.

Besides this great Story, which the authoress considers the best romance she has ever written, the NEW-YORK WEEKLY will contain a vast amount of Original Reading Matter, such as can be found in no other journal published on this Continent, embracing Stories and Sketches from the pens of Harry Hazel, James Reynolds, Lucy A. Randall, (Helen Forrest

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing; she is willing and obliging, and thoroughly understands her business; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 19 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing or as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent for both situations; is neat and tidy; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply or address for two days at No. 188 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation in a private family, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and plain sewing, or would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call, or address by note to No. 31 West 12th-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and take care of children; is willing to make herself useful, or do waiting, if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st.; entrance on the avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, lately landed from the Old Country, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; will be found faithful and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, to assist in washing and ironing; can do an fine clothes; is a first-class laundress. No objection to the country. Best of City references. Address No. 149 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or would do chamberwork and waiting or sewing. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and plain sewer; three years' reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a highly respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to take charge of one baby; has no objections traveling south with a family; can be seen for two days by calling at No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Two respectable young girls want situations; one as chambermaid; can assist in washing and ironing, or as waiter; the other as cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 20 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 133 West 30th-st. Can be seen this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do light chamberwork or sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel; good City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, 109 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid; would do the fine washing and ironing; has five years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 97 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHING.—A Protestant woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as such, or would take a laundress' place in a small family: references given. Call at No. 62 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS—COOK, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, or would go as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of embroidery; has lived over six years in her last place; would like to live together. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a woman who has lived with her as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 104 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with best of City references. Apply at No. 151 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl; can do fine needlework. City reference. Apply to her present employer, No. 4 West 32d st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable, reliable Protestant woman, with the best of City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress, and to wait on children; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 Bowery, in the shoe-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 106 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, fourth floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 3 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, by a respectable Protestant young woman. Has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at 170 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a competent young girl; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; 3½ years' references. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 7th av., near 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as above, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 94 West-23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or as nurse and plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, a situation in a small private family, by a young woman who can give good recommendations; would assist in taking care of children. Apply at No. 8 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 134 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or would assist in washing or ironing, with the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress; has best of City references. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 16th sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at 181 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR as regular waitress, a situation is wanted by a young woman with best of City references. Apply at No. 35 West-18th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her last employer's. No. 88 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of references given. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation as such; is fully competent to take charge of the kitchen of a private family, hotel, or boarding-house; can produce the very highest reference as to character and capability. A note addressed for one week to COOK, No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery store, will meet with attention, or can be seen at the above place for two days, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS A first-class cook, by one who understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also understands all kinds of soups, game and jelly; is a good baker of all kinds of bread; the best of City reference from her employers. Apply at No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing, and would prefer going a short distance in the country; also a seamstress, who would wish to go together. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 46 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to a private boarding-house or hotel, City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Tuesday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A competent, trustworthy, economising young woman as cook; would assist in the washing; understands her business thoroughly; has three years' reference from a first-class City family. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th streets.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City for several years; can give the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122 Amity-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable girl in a private family; under stands meats, soups and poultry, and is a good baker; would assist in washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 5 Patchin-place, 10th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant Scotch girl in a private family; she is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and can bake bread, cakes, pies, &c.; best of reference will be given. Call at No. 170 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, by a very experienced woman, who understands American, French, and English cooking, perfectly; expects good wages; has good City reference. Call at No. 393 Broome-st., two doors east of Centre Market, in the store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY AN American young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to go into a private boarding house as head cook. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 31st-st. between 1st and 2d avs., front room first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, IN A RESPECTABLE private family a situation as cook—understands soups, meats, blanc mange, jelly, puddings and pies; is a good bread and cake baker; a short distance in the country preferred. Good references given. Please call for two days at No. 329 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also a good baker. The best of City reference required. Apply at No. 189 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is competent, and understands baking bread and pastry; no objection to a genteel private boarding-house; can give good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 13th-st., second floor, back room, two doors from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call for 2 days at 2 Union-court.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, and would assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 132 West 28th-st., in the rear, between the 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook; has lived in England and America with the best families, is without any incumbrance, of steady habits and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 222 West 18th-st., for a week.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 292 1st-av., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook by a respectable woman; understands French, English and American cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation in a private gentleman's family; one who thoroughly understands cooking and pastry thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 190 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a small private family and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 336 Madison-st. Can give good City reference. Can be seen till suited; third floor.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as first-class cook; can be seen for two days, Monday and Tuesday; the best of City reference if required. Apply at No. 135 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman as first-rate cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 150 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of country and City reference. Call at No. 5 2d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 196 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 368 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., first floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant girl, as good plain cook; also, good bread and biscuit baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a girl as chambermaid or nurse; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Both would like to go together. Best of City references. Apply at No. 402 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.; first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, (sisters) situations; one to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; can make good bread, cake and pie; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to light waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days in hoop skirt store, No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable Protestant girls, (sisters,) situations; one as good cook without washing, or to assist if required; the other as waitress and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; both can produce satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 3d-av., Mr. Campbell's dry goods store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; she understands making all kinds of soups, game, pastry; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 10.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable person a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good plain cook and also a good washer and ironer; is also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at Room. 19 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as good plain cook; also, good bread and biscuit baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can now be seen at No. 147 West 27th-st., 1st floor, Room No. 7, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook; understands baking, and will assist in the washing and ironing; would do the housework of a small private family. Good references from last place. Apply, till engaged, at No. 71 West 15th-st., rear, between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL Protestant girl, a situation as cook in a small family; understands all its branches; or as chambermaid and to wait on a lady; also, as regular seamstress and lady's maid, or as nurse and seamstress; wages, $8 to $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as plain cook, or would do housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and can give good City reference if required. Call at No. 122 Mott-street, between Hester and Grand sts., third floor, Room No. 10.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as good plain cook, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 East 20th-st. for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook; would assist in the washing; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 Broome-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as first-rate cook; is willing to take part of the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread, and understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; in a private family; understands the business; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has six years' reference: can be seen for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 189 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as good cook and baker; would assist in washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference. Call at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, to cook, wash and iron for a private family; good City reference can be given to where she lived three years. Apply at No. 106 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS good cook and excellent washer and ironer. Understands baking. City reference. Can be seen at No. 146 West 36th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable Protestant American girls; one as cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; are sisters and wish to live in a small private family; the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a highly respectable Protestant woman. Call at No. 5 West 14th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a steady, respectable and competent young woman in either or both of the above capacities; will be found an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; makes nice bread and plain pastry; is well recommended. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; or as laundress, and to do fine washing and ironing in style; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK—NURSE.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by two respectable young German girls, one as cook, the other as nurse or waitress, in a private American family; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 60 Norfolk-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended girl to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is an excellent cook, and as washer and ironer thinks she can please the most particular; is of neat appearance and will be found a truthful and obliging servant. References to Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, by a competent middle-aged woman, in a private family; is a good plain cook and baker, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing or ironing. Best of City or country reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Almost respectable woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer. She is a good cook; understands her business perfectly well; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st.; can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A young woman, who understands her business in every particular, desires a situation in the above capacity; is competent to take a place as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, to cook wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 27th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 152 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of finery and French finting; has the best of City reference, convenient from where she advertises from. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID AND CHAMBERMAID.—A highly respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker. Also, a German girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; both understand their business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a neat, respectable girl, to do general housework. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework by a very faithful, capable servant girl; is very highly recommended and thoroughly efficient for either capacity and will be found very neat, obliging and trustworthy. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-rate laundress, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, 3d floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family, has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young German girl to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do general housework. Call at No. 149 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands all kinds of cutting and fitting; also, ladies' hair-dressing; the best of City reference given. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 161 West 23d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can do up lady's fine muslins; no objection to light chamberwork, if required. Can be seen at her present employer's 27 West 16th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a competent young woman; understands her business; is willing to assist in the chamberwork; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 100 West 19th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl a situation as laundress or chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing; good City references from last place, where she lived two years and a half. Can be seen at No. 5 Minetta-st., three doors from Bleecker, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young girls; one as plain seamstress, the other as fine washing and chamberwork; both are well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 57 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A DUBlin woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do up linen and fineries in the neatest manner; would assist in chamberwork if required; no objection to a private boarding-house; understands the bundle wash of a hotel; no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as nurse; has no objections to do chamberwork, and is capable of taking care of a baby. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as child's nurse; she would prefer the care of an infant, as she is competent of it, as she has nine years' experience in one family. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., 2d floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Furman-st., near Joralemon-st., South Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS WET nurse, by a healthy and neat young woman. Apply, between 10 and 2, at No. 175 Lexington-av., 2d door below 32d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS AN experienced nurse; has no objection to travel with a family; good reference; can be seen for three days at No. 196 Greene-st., front room, up stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English Protestant girl as nurse; can take care of a baby and bring it up by hand, if required; is willing to travel; can take good care of children at sea, or wait on a lady; can be well recommended. Can be seen until engaged at No. 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or to do light chamberwork and sew. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer or assist as chambermaid; has six years' City references. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st., batement. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 78 East 19th-st., near Irving-place; good City references given.

AS NURSE—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant young women, one as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand, if required; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both can give the best of City references. Call at No. 217 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one to take care of children and sew, or to wait on an old lady and sew; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a young woman, a situation as assistant nurse or chambermaid. Call at her present employer's, No. 34 East 22d-st., before 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and assist with chamberwork; would like to live with a lady that boards; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress or laundress and seamstress, by a middle-aged woman; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth, and of cutting and fitting children's clothes; best of references. Apply at No. 295 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress: understands the care of children, or would do up-stairs work and sewing. Call for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who is a Protestant, wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; good reference if required. Call at No. 261 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress a permanent situation; understands the cutting and fitting of boys' and girls' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 108 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., millinery store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVing one of Wheeler & Wilson's best sewing machines wishes to go out by the day, or take work at the house; all kinds of family sewing done; terms moderate. Apply, or address, 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young girl who has good recommendations. Apply, before 1 o'clock, at No. 55 9th-st., where she is living at present.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a woman who understands shirt-making, ladies' and children's dresses, all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to the country; would assist in chamber-work. Call at No. 271 Bleecker-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is willing to assist in chamberwork or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 130 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; has no objection to taking care of grown children, has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS CAN be had to suit all who call, for City or country; civil, capable and obliging help, and good workers. Also, good situations always ready same day. At the largest Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel and very deserving Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or will do sewing and nurse children, or chamberwork and waiting; is fully capable in either capacity, and will prove herself a trustworthy and efficient servant, as recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; fully understands her business; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman desires a situation as thorough waitress; no objection to the country; would do chamberwork and fine washing; prefers the former; has excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 246 West 17th-st.

AS WAITRESS, OR WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman who refers to her last employer, No. 77 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY REquiring first class Protestant and other female servants, and first class servants Protestant and others desirous of obtaining first class situations, are advised to apply immediately at the first class female office, No. 204 4th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance, P. S.—No effort is spared to satisfy the demands of all parties applying at this office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, &c.—WANTed, by a young man, 20 years old, a situation as book-keeper, clerk or salesman; has a good practical knowledge of book-keeping, and considerable experience in business; can give security to any amount required, and the highest testimonials in regard to character. Salary no object. Address J. M. G., Box 172 *Times* Office.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS BUTler in a private family, by a respectable man of long experience both in this country and England; has first class City references; can be heard of for two days by addressing F. F. G., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR COPYIST.—A YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, of a good English education, desires to obtain a situation in a lawyer's office as clerk or copyist, or in any capacity where his services would be required; can furnish good City reference. Address J. O. D., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman, a situation with some nice family to take care of horses; is a careful driver; understands milking and gardening; is quiet, civil and obliging; City and country references; a short distance in the country preferred. Address J. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a married man who understands the treatment and management of horses and carriages well; has three years' reference; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address P. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a coachman, by a respectable single man; has had long experience in this City; has lived in some of the first families in this City; can give the best City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a coachman by a steady, strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address B. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good, careful driver, and is perfectly honest, sober and industrious, and can give the best of references from his last employer. Address A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man; is a steady, careful driver and is fully competent in every respect; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has very good reference. Address T. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in City or country, by a Scotchman, (single,) 26 years of age, of good personal appearance; is a good man amongst horses; can produce first class testimonials. Address D. R., No. 279 East 13th-st., or No. 7 Chatham-square.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a thoroughly experienced coachman, who can be seen at the office of his last employer. No. 31 Chambers-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN Protestant coachman, with the best of City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable man, as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; is honest, sober and obliging, and is not afraid of hard work; has good and satisfactory reference from both City and country. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, and can be seen for two days, if not suited.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden; he thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; can refer to his last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable single young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful and obliging to his employer. No objection to go a short distance in the country; has good references. Call, for two days, at No. 654 Broadway, at Trainor's saddlery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY man, with the best of City reference, desires a situation (City or country) in the above capacity; is disposed to make himself generally useful; a careful hand over horses and good driver; would take a porter's place, or any other where a trustworthy man would be wanted. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; he understands the care and management of horses; is a steady and careful driver. Has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address W. C., Box No. 191, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man as coachman or groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and has five years reference from the Old country, and has the best City reference here. Address P. M. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted, by a single young man who understands his business thoroughly and can come well recommended. Can be seen for three days by addressing J. W. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a young man, as coachman or groom, in a private family; is willing to make himself useful. Apply for two days, to C. W. T

AUCTION SALES.

J. Sabin & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY, 6th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M., a very large and desirable assortment of household goods of every conceivable description, from house No. 15 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway.

The goods are both second-hand and new, a portion belonging to the house and others having been brought there from other houses.

In the assortment is every variety and quality of articles that good housekeepers can desire, and

ALL POSITIVELY MUST BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Among the articles are velvet and Brussels carpets;
Pier and mantel mirrors;
Elegant rosewood parlor furniture of all kinds;
Splendid 7-octave piano;
Lace and brocatel curtains;
Mantel clocks and decorations;
Easy and reception chairs;
Library and dining-room furniture in suites, superbly covered;
Rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses and bedding; cheap upper-story bedsteads, &c.; toilet sets, &c.; kitchen furniture, crockery, china, cutlery, cut glass-ware and silver service, spoons, &c.; altogether forming an assortment which, both in quality and condition, is well worthy the attention of buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale. House also to let from Nov. 1. Rent $2,000. Size 40 feet front and 65 feet deep. Inquire of the auctioneer.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9 and 10, each day, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a superb collection of Real Carrara Marble Statuary and Vases, being the importation of Signor Mancini.

Statuary.—The assortment comprises some superb pieces of Real Statuary Marble Sculptures, by Franchi, Bartolini and others.

Vases.—Consisting of an unusually rich variety of real Bardillie Marble, Agate, Sienna and Alabaster Vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan, and other classic styles. A rich profusion of beautifully carved card receivers, tazzas, fountains and other ornaments. Also, rich fancy goods, bronze clocks, plated ware, Berlin goods, &c. Also, a complete assortment of Bohemian glassware, punch bowls, fruit sets, decanters, mlaras, &c. A portion of the goods will be on exhibition on Monday, Oct. 9.

W. H. Franklin, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, OCT. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—W. H. FRANKLIN will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 32 valuable lots in the VIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, surrounded by first-class improvements, situated on Clinton, Nelson and Luquere sts., Hamilton-av., 3d and 4th places, Huntington-st., &c.

Also,

21 lots in the VIIIth Ward of Brooklyn, on 10th-av. and 13th-st.

Terms—60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Title A No. 1. Maps at No. 5 Broad-st.

Stevens & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 89 West 11th-st.—Rosewood piano-forte, suites of parlor furniture, pier mirrors, bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, ornaments, &c. Dining-room—Table, oak buffet, table cutlery, glassware, china and crockery, silver castor, spoons, &c. Bedrooms all neatly and expensively furnished with rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, carpets, sofas, chairs, clocks, mirrors, &c. By order of PHILLIP BRUSH, Assignee.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, embracing rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites in various coverings, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room furniture of various kinds, centre tables, encoigneurs, etageres, sideboards, corner stands, sofas, easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, bookcases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and is to be positively sold without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., looking-glasses and oil-paintings, the entire stock of a manufacturer who is closing his business to remove for convenience of sale; consisting of mantel, pier, oval and square mirrors, oil-paintings in rich frames, &c. Also, stock, finished and unfinished, to close the concern. Sale positive, and can be seen one day before the sale.

A. H. Stoutenbergh, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—THE ELEVENTH SALE of unclaimed property, under and by virtue of the Metropolitan Police Law, consisting of gold and silver watches, jewelry, fancy goods, men's and women's apparel, etc., etc., a portion of which articles are new, will take place at the Drill-room over Centre Market, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

A horse suitable for a cart, and a fine Newfoundland dog will be sold previous to the commencement of the general sale.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 17 and 18, at 6½ o'clock, coins, medals and continental money, a large and choice collection of both American and foreign, embracing many that are exceedingly scarce and valuable, and particularly rich in American pieces. For particulars see catalogue, which may be had at the salesrooms.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, extension and other tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, blankets, English carpets and oil cloths, cutlery, &c. Also, four suites of enameled furniture.

FRANKLIN BROWN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Being a full and complete assortment of heavy goods, adapted to the season. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods packed without charge.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., comprising fine healthy plants of azelias, begonias, burchellas, ferns, lycopodiums cacti, double Chinese primrose, amaryllis, cape jessamines, &c., &c., from the establishment of Mr. LOUIS MENAND, Albany, N. Y.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS—THIS DAY, AT No. 113 FULTON-ST.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, 3 cases flower roots, just received by steamer, consisting of double and single hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, jonquilles, iris, gladiolus, ranunculus, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, and fancy goods, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., an extra large and free sale of all kinds of saleable goods, in lots, for dealers. Sale worthy attention.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Northern District of Ohio—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 23th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.; the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
Ranney Backus and Noble, and Worthington and Matthews, Solicitors for Complainant.

Postponement.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated, Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF GEORGE WAIT.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the City of Albany on the 17th day of September, 1860, and entered in the Clerk's office of the County of Albany, all persons having any claims or demands (whether due or to become due) against the late firm of GEORGE WAIT, of the City of Albany, N. Y., are hereby notified and required to present the same, with the evidences of their respective demands, to the undersigned, at his office, Nos. 359 and 361 Broadway, in said City of Albany, on or before the twentieth (20th) day of October, 1860,—Dated Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1860.

RICHARD M. STRONG,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of George Wait.

MESSRS. LANES, BOYCE & CO. REQUEST the holders of their paper who have not yet been seen by them, in consequence of the difficulty of tracing room, No. 194 Broadway, to receive their proposition for settlement.

Croton Aqueduct Department, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

E. G. KELLEY, No. 116 JOHN-STREET, Sole Agent for the City of New-York for the sale of the Oils manufactured by the PATENT PARAFFINE LUBRICATING OIL CO., whose Oils are manufactured by his newly-discovered process, which gives them the properties of pure Sperm Oil. E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Paraffine Lubricating Oil, for cotton spindles and all kinds of fine machinery, No. 1, $1 per gallon; E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Paraffine Lubricating Oil, for heavy machinery, No. 2, 75 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Illuminating Oil, (superior to any in the market) No. 1, 75 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's Common Illuminating Oil, No. 2, 65 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's White Chemical Oil for engines, No. 1, 75 cents per gallon; E. G Kelley's White Chemical Oil for heavy machinery, No. 2, 65 cents per gallon. Office for the sale of the Oil, No. 116 John-st., New-York. Agents wanted for towns and cities. E. G. KELLEY, Manufacturing and Analytical Chemist.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio,
Columbus, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 23 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

Office of the Citizen's Gas-Light Company of Brooklyn, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1860.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SHARES $20 EACH.

This Company offer to capitalists for investment $50,000 of their capital stock, being all that remains unsubscribed for.

Parties wishing to insert will call either at the office of the Company or upon the Treasurer, at the office of Stebbins & Bloodgood, No. 22 William-st., New-York. Subscriptions will be received till the 19th inst., and no longer.

WM. P. LIBBY, President.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
Union Bank of London.
National Bank of Scotland,
Belfast Banking Company, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PARK BANK—On Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1860.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$4,742,916 57
Overdrafts		6,248 04
Due from Banks		246,576 73
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$139,156 90	
Due from Brokers	286,500 00	
Real Estate		135,284 48
Specie		1,457,686 11
Cash Items, viz: Checks and Bank Notes received for Exchanges		837,533 14
Stocks		225,500 00
Loss and Expense Account		10,212 30
Total		$7,661,957 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$2,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$200,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	25,251 00—	174,749 00
Profits		202,675 57
Due to Banks		2,605,379 53
Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks		270,662 53
Due Depositors on demand		2,406,847 77
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Dividends unpaid		1,613 00
Total		$7,661,957 37

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: REUBEN W. HOWES, President, and CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the Park Bank, a Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn or affirmed, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed.) REUBEN W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by Reuben W. Howes, and affirmed by Charles A. Macy, the 6th day of October, 1860. CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Office of the Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDers and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders' Committee, by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.

Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—New-York, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1858, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

Office Receiver New-York and Erie Railroad, New-York, Oct. 5, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1859, and the first day of March, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 8, inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—We have $110,000 to be invested on bond and mortgage, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on New-York property; also $100,000, which will be loaned as above, in one sum; also, about $40,000, on Brooklyn and suburban property. FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by

A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
Richard H. Bull, Secretary.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) per cent. has been declared by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, payable on and after 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1860.—The annual election for 14 Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st., Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.*

MEDICAL.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR DOULOUREUX.

The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 602 Broadway, Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable: assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood: thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. His long years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life, cures without DISSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours; forces out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the only office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence. It contains eight elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the folly of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of the above as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegance and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $37 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. Liner, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. F. Lefevre commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; third cabin to Havre, $36; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from

RATIFICATION OF FUSION.

[Concluded from First Page.]

was "the Constitution for the Territories" in its conservation of the inalienable right of self-government. So far, then, from Congress having assumed the right of governing the people of the Territory, it was distinctly repudiated by the ordinance of 1787. And as Mr. BENTON observes, the ordinance "became the basis of all the Territorial Governments down to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act in 1854."

Thus, then, has been acknowledged and secured to the people of the Territories the right of governing themselves. The chain of authority is so uniform and uninterrupted that it is now too late to maintain either the power of Congressional interference or to control for the countenance, with the people in their Territorial condition, under an accepted organic law, of an uninterrupted sovereignty, should they have agreed to any restriction upon the same. Thus, fellow-citizens, I have endeavored to disclose to you the history and true construction of that instrument, so often quoted for the oppression of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. You may judge, also, with what propriety it is that it is so often claimed for the support of Congressional interference in any respect, and how precisely it defines the rights of the persons with whom it deals. You have long professed your faith in the same doctrines taught and secured by the ordinance, and now, that the occasion demands, is it unreasonable to expect that your heartiest efforts will be made for their continuing triumph? The success of the ticket reported and accepted to-night will be confirmation strong of your belief that all men may, and should of right, govern themselves. [Applause.]

The remarks of Mr. COCHRANE were frequently and loudly applauded, and when he had concluded three rousing cheers were given for him.

Occasionally a surging in the tidal gathering announced an accession to its force, and the glimmering of torches and waving of banners told that another Ward had sent up a delegation. The main feature of the evening, however, was the arrival of the Spartan Artillery, leading the van of quite a lengthy procession. Their march along Broadway was the signal for alternate hisses and cheers. In passing the New-York Hotel they received a decided ovation from the fair guests of that most Democratic institution. Jewelled fingers, from balconies and from windows, waved embroidered salutations and cambric God-speeds; and the Spartan band gallantly returned the compliment by waving their hats and giving serial huzzas for the New-York Hotel and its guests. There is some satisfaction in chronicling the fact that, despite the mingled nature of the masses, very little disorder prevailed, and no disturbance worthy of note occurred during the evening. Metropolitan morals and manners are certainly improving.

The following letters were received by the Committee; but were not read:

LETTER FROM JOHN VAN BUREN, ESQ.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to return you my sincere acknowledgments for your kind invitation to address the Union Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute on Monday, the 8th inst. It has been my earnest desire, ever since the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, that opponents of the Republican party should combine in the honorable and patriotic project of overthrowing that formidable and dangerous sectional organization. Such a combination is now practicable, and I cannot allow myself to believe that the intelligent and upright citizens of New-York will fail to embrace this occasion of forming it. That a conceded majority of the voters in nearly every State of the Union should allow themselves to be defeated by a minority is inconceivable to those who have not observed the extent to which personal resentment and views of individual aggrandizement have been heretofore allowed to prevail over the calls of duty and patriotism. The recent proceedings to consolidate the opposition to Mr. LINCOLN furnish gratifying evidence that these discreditable and unfortunate results are to be no longer witnessed, and that a common and generous effort is now to be made, by those who regard the election of Mr. LINCOLN as one of the sorest disasters that can befall the country, to protect us against it. This is all that is wanting to secure success, and in this you may rely on my cordial coöperation.

It will not probably be in my power to address the meeting on Monday, but I hope to be able to attend, and feel honored in having been selected as one of its proposed officers. With earnest wishes for your success, I am respectfully and truly yours,

J. VAN BUREN.

Mr. J. J. HENRY, Chairman of Committee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1860.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON HUNT.

LOCKPORT, Oct. 6, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inviting me to address the Grand Union mass meeting to be held in your City on Monday evening, to adopt and ratify the Union Electoral ticket.

Nothing could be more agreeable to my feelings than a prompt compliance with your wishes, but I am precluded from coming by prior and imperative engagements.

The understanding, so happily consummated in a spirit of mutual compromise and forbearance, for uniting the National men of New-York in solid phalanx in defence of their Union and the Constitution, not only commands my cordial approval, but is received with lively satisfaction by the friends of National concord throughout the State.

The issue is now distinctly presented to our people, relieved from all extraneous differences and artificial entanglements, whether or not this great State shall occupy a true National position, and extend the right hand of fellowship and brotherhood to all sections of the Union.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that in many Counties which I have recently visited, our conservative fellow-citizens are awake to the vital import of this question, and are taking the field with patriotic energy and determination.

There are many cheering indications that a majority will be found on the side of national harmony and conciliation, proclaiming anew their devotion to the compact of our fathers, and their abhorrence of all attempts to prolong sectional irritation and "alienate one portion of our country from the rest."

I remain, very respectfully and truly yours,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

JOSHUA J. HENRY, Esq., Chairman, &c.

MARCHING SONG,

Composed for the Fifth Ward Wide-Awakes, in procession on the night of the 3d of October; and dedicated to Joseph B. Taylor, President of the New-York Republican Association.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

I.

Wide-awake, wide-awake, as we march for the right,
And our cressets, the symbols of Liberty's light:
They are lit for *Free Coil* in our mighty domain
That shall never resound to another slave-chain;
For the land that a Washington, Jefferson trod,
Must a true altar tower to Liberty's God!
Wide-awake! wide-awake!
O, Boys, wide-awake!

II.

Wide-awake, wide-awake, as we march, for a home
Free of charge to the landless who hitherward roam,
Or who drew their first breath on this opulent soil,
For the villainous land-shark no longer a spoil;
But a splendid domain by the river and sea,
Growing beauty and strength for the sons of the free!
Wide-awake! wide-awake!
O, Boys, wide-awake!

III.

Wide-awake, wide-awake, as we march, for the plan
That shall take the whole land in its glorious span:
O, the Railroad will marry the Oceans for aye,
And the Union eternal be made by its sway!
Then, hurrah for the horses of iron and fire
That shall rush to the music of Liberty's lyre!
Wide-awake! wide-awake!
O, Boys, wide-awake!

IV.

Wide-awake, wide-awake, as we march, for the South,
And all fetters dashed down from her eloquent mouth,
So the thousands made silent by oligarch sway,
Dare to rank for the right like a Cassius Clay:
Yes! free speech will prevail on her sweet, sunny sod,
With as fetterless sweep as the thunder of God!
Wide-awake! wide-awake!
O, Boys, wide-awake!

V.

Wide-awake, wide-awake! Lift the cressets on high,
Not ashamed to shine out with the stars of God's sky;
For we bear Freedom's flame in each fearless young breast,
While the Big Cresset's borne by Old Abe of the West,
Who is shouting "*Free Homesteads! Free Soil!*" in a tone
To shake every slave-oligarch down from his throne!
Wide-awake! wide-awake!
O, Boys, wide-awake!

PERSONAL.

Americans registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Sept. 17 to Sept. 21., 1860:

T. P. Raitholomew, N. Y.
H. Whittell, N. Y.
Mrs. A. S. Richmond, N.Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, N. Y.
U. A. Murdock, N. Y.
John T. White, N. Y.
Chas. F. Tallman, N. Y.
William Kidd and wife, Rochester, N. Y.
P. S. Kintner, Louisville.
Thos. Silver, Philadelphia.
Philip Fox, Philadelphia.
G. M. Smiley, Phila.
T. R. Macbeth, Charleston.
S. D. Doar, M. D., Charleston.
David Edmond, Va.
Mr. D. Myrick, Va.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Donahue, San Francisco.
F. Poyard, St. Clara, Cal.
Gen. Palpry and family, New-Orleans.
Miss J. Oglesby, St. Louis.
H. Hutchinson.
P. L. Wicks, Md.
J. M. B. McHary, Hartford.
Daniel Goodwin, Hartford.

— Miss Harriet Hosmer reached St. Louis on Saturday last. Her errand is to gather material and data to enable her to execute the statue of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, which the Missouri Legislature commissioned her to undertake.

—Mr. Gough has got fairly started on his lecturing tour. He was in New-Haven on last Thursday evening.

—Prof. Mitchell is soon to commence the delivery of a course of astronomical lectures before the Mechanics' Institute of Chicago.

—Gov. Morgan arrived in the City yesterday, and has taken apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE MAYOR AND LORD RENFREW—NO ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED—GRADE OF CANAL-STREET TO BE CHANGED FROM CENTRE-STREET TO BROADWAY.

A communication was received from the Mayor, last evening, informing the Board that it having been definitely settled that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales would arrive in this City about 1 P. M. on Thursday, the Common Council were invited to aid in his reception on that occasion, and were requested to be present at the Governor's Room at 12 M. on that day and join in the reception. A motion to lay on the table was at first declared carried, but, on the Yeas and Nays being called, the invitation was accepted—Yeas 7, Nays 6.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution asking the appointment of a Committee of five, to coöperate with the Mayor in the reception of the Prince of Wales.

Alderman GENET said that, inasmuch as the citizens of New-York—the self-styled aristocracy—had taken upon themselves the reception of the Prince of Wales, he hoped he would allow them to know by experience how much it would cost for such or a similar occasion. He thought that the Mayor's action in this matter was too late, and it seemed to him that it was intended entirely for personal effect.

Alderman TUOMEY was immensely astonished at the outcry which had been raised by the Press about the Japanese bills, and warmly supported the Mayor, urging that it was the duty of the Board to show proper respect to the Prince.

Alderman BOOLE said he had offered the resolution because the Board had first requested the Mayor to invite the Prince on behalf of the City. The Mayor now coolly states that the Prince will be here at such an hour on such a day, and requests the presence of the Board, to meet with him preparatory to the reception. This course of the Mayor did not meet his approval, and for his part he would say that if the Mayor expended a dollar for that reception, he would never get his vote for the reimbursement.

Mr. STARR could not see any impropriety in the appointment of the Committee asked for, but notwithstanding a very earnest appeal, the motion to appoint a Committee was lost—Yeas, 3; Nays, 12.

An application for an extra appropriation for the Infants' Home, for the purpose of heating the building just erected, amounting to $7,000, and for which no provision has been heretofore made, excited an animated debate between Messrs. GENET and BRADY, in which their respective claims as to their interest in the institution formed the staple, but was finally referred. Alderman DARRAGH violently opposed the appropriation, and stated that so far as his experience bore him out, he could scarcely recall an instance in which extra compensation for some alleged purpose had not been asked for and granted, varying from $100 to $5,000.

The Board then took up the matter of changing various election polls, which were changed *nem. con.*, with a single exception.

Alderman GENET called up a report heretofore laid over, in favor of changing the grade of Canal-street from Centre-street to Broadway, and Elm-street from Walker to Canal-street, in accordance with the plans heretofore submitted. [The plans of the proposed alterations are in the office of the Street Commissioner, open to the inspection of parties interested.] The report was adopted.

The salaries of three clerks in the office of Chief Engineer were increased. A proposition to increase the salaries of the "General Clerks" in the Street Department, was laid on the table.

Several efforts were made to adjourn, amid confusion, but were voted down.

The following communication from the Street Commissioner was not read, but was referred—and the Board finally adjourned after fixing the regular days of meeting for the month on Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 P. M.:

STREET DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1860.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the duties of my office, prescribed by the Charter and by the amended ordinances, reorganizing the Street Department, I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed statement of all the expenditures of this Department, on all work or supplies done or furnished by contract or otherwise from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860.

During the quarter requisitions upon the Comptroller have been drawn amounting to $430,319 34, of which $354,868 18 were provided by tax, and $75,451 16 by assessment upon property benefited. In appendix A., to which you are respectfully referred, will be found a statement of the award of each appropriation made for the Street Department for the year 1860, by the Common Council—the amount estimated as necessary and asked for by the Street Commissioner—the amount of requisitions upon the Comptroller, drawn by the Street Commissioner on each appropriation and account during each of the three quarters of the present year—the total amount from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, and the balances of all appropriations appertaining exclusively to the Street Department.

For statement in detail of the amount charged to each object and purpose, assessment lists delivered to the Collector of Assessments, and all matters under cognizance of the book-keeper, you are respectfully referred to his exhibit transmitted herewith and marked appendix B.

Reports of the Superintendents of Bureaus, of the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and of the Collector of Assessments, are also submitted to your honorable bodies, and they contain minute information of the business of each Bureau for the quarter ending 30th September, during which time the Superintendent of Street Improvement reports having drawn vouchers to the amount of $59,328 48
The Superintendent of Wharves 70,116 24
The Superintendent of Roads 18,065 31
The Superintendent of Lands and Places ... 8,700 25
The Superintendent of Lamps and Gas 106,817 68
The Chief Engineer of Fire Department 11,036 93
The Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies. 77,031 39
And Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies 45,687 77

On the first day of the third quarter of the year, 1860, there remained in the hands of the Collector of Assessments, uncollected, assessments amounting to $154,984 20
During the quarter there has been transmitted to him for collection Assessment Lists amounting to 718,427 97
He has paid to the City Chamberlain 388,006 75
Returned to Clerk of Arrears uncollected assessments amounting to 2,163 34
And reports uncollected assessments remaining in his hands on the 30th September, amounting to 482,692 69

I take great pleasure, while alluding to this bureau, in informing your honorable bodies that, after the lapse of more than two years, during which time my predecessor and I have frequently called attention to the subject, the books which were wanting to make up the accounts of a former Collector of Assessments (J. R. TAYLOR) and his deputies have been delivered, in consequence of proceedings initiated by the honorable the Counsel to the Corporation.

The appropriation for supplies for and cleaning public offices, was nearly exhausted on Aug. 31 last, since which time no requisition has been drawn upon the Comptroller on that account. For the absolutely necessary expenses of fuel and cleaning of the public offices, the appropriation for contingencies of Street Department is now being used, and I trust it will be made to suffice.

For the causes which have led to the exhaustion thus early of the legitimate appropriation, you are respectively referred to the report of the Deputy Superintendent, hereunto appended.

Respectfully submitted.

[Signed,] GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Street Commissioner.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE JAPANESE INVESTIGATION VOTED DOWN—THE PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION—OBSTRUCTION OF THE STREETS BY CARS.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock P. M. In the absence of the President, Councilman SHAW was called to preside.

A large number of alterations were voted in the places of holding the election polls in various Wards.

Councilman KANE introduced the following resolution in the Japanese matter:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, and that said Committee proceed without delay to inquire into the indebtedness against the City incurred by the Committee on the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, and that such Special Committee be requested to report the items of such indebtedness *in detail* to this Board.

Councilmen PINCKNEY and LENT called for the ayes and noes, but the Chair, during the call, put the resolution to vote and declared it lost.

Councilman PINCKNEY charged the Chair with attempting to choke down discussion. He then moved to reconsider the vote, a member objecting that he had not voted in the affirmative. The motion was ruled in order, and Mr. PINCKNEY proceeded to explain that he meant no disrespect to the presiding officer by his remark. The vote to reconsider was lost, 12 to 9.

Councilman BOGERT moved to rescind the proceedings on the resolution, but the motion was ruled out of order, as there was another motion pending.

The Mayor sent in a communication stating that it had been definitely decided that His Highness the Prince of Wales would arrive in this City from Philadelphia about 1 o'clock on Thursday next, and invited the Board of Councilmen to unite with him in the reception. He suggested that they should meet Hall, at 12 o'clock on Thursday.

The communication was "received" and read, but no other action taken upon it.

Greene C. Bronson, the Corporation Attorney, sent in a communication, in obedience to a resolution, defining the rights of railroad companies generally, and the Hudson River Road in particular, to the uses of the streets. They have, he stated, the right to stop long enough to receive and land passengers, but have no right to keep cars standing on their tracks which are not in actual use. He stated that every unauthorized obstruction was a common or public nuisance, and may be abated by the proper officer, and the offenders punished. The Common Council can add to the existing provisions, if necessary. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A resolution to offer the use of the Council Chamber to the Supreme Court was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

A special meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President, WM. E. CURTIS, in the chair. A resolution of the Finance Committee directing the Comptroller to place in the hands of the City Chamberlain the sum of $200,600, subject to the drafts of the Board, was adopted. The following appropriations were made:

For salaries of school teachers and janitors	$60,000
Incidental expenses of Ward Schools	5,000
Support of the Free Academy	5,000
Repairs through the shop	2,000
Special appropriations	28,000
Total	$100,000

After transacting a large amount of routine business the Board adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BROADWAY—DEMOLITION OF AN ENTIRE BLOCK.—Pedestrians in Broadway were not a little astonished yesterday at beholding in sudden and active progress the wholesale destruction of the entire block of buildings between Ninth and Tenth streets, on the east side. Early in the morning an army of some three hundred men appeared on the ground and commenced the work of demolition. On inquiry the fact was learned that Mr. A. T. STEWART, the dry goods millionare, had purchased the entire block bounded by Broadway and Fourth-avenue and Ninth and Tenth streets, which was to be wholly swept away, and a score of magnificent marble stores erected on its site. That portion of the block fronting on Broadway is to be immediately demolished, but the Fourth-avenue side will not be torn down before Spring. The whole block is eventually to be covered by a series of magnificent stores of novel and uniform pattern, designed by the well-known architects Messrs. KELLUM & SON, to whom the City is already indebted for so many of its beautiful structures.

BURTON'S LIBRARY—INITIAL CHAPTER OF THE SALE.—The sale of the late WM. E. BURTON'S Library, by J. SABIN & Co., corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, commenced yesterday at 4 P. M. In spite of the unpleasantness of the weather the attendance was very fair indeed. The bidding, however, was not very spirited, if we except the Anecdotania, which sold well. More valuable and standard works went off at prices which would have astonished their former owner to know. Dr. COGSWELL, who, it is said, hastened his return from Europe in order to attend this sale, was in attendance in behalf of the Astor Library; but with this exception few celebrities were present, and the bidding and buying was mostly done by the trade. The catalogue comprises 6,154 lots, of which 547 were reached last evening. The sale will probably continue every day during the week.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—On Sunday afternoon, PETER HASBROUCK, a colored man, 43 years of age, employed at LIGHTBODY'S ink factory, in Sixty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, was fatally burned by the overflowing of a kettle of boiling chemicals which he was attending at the time. He did not survive his injuries longer than two hours. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A RAILWAY.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, at No. 349 Seventh-avenue, upon the body of LUKE MALLORY, an Irishman, 39 years of age, who was run over and killed, on Saturday last, at Allentown, Penn., by a train of cars. Deceased formerly lived in this City, and his remains were brought here for interment.

The Central Park.

SEVENTH CITIZENS' CONCERT OF SATURDAY LAST—WHO THE AUDIENCE ARE AND HOW THEY DEPORT THEMSELVES—THE PEOPLE, THE MUSIC AND THE SWANS.

The Central Park concerts richly merit their name; they are Citizens' in every acceptation of the term. The concert-room is of almost unlimited capacity and free to all. There is no reservation of front seats, and no distinction of pit and parquette, gallery and dress-circle, exists. Seats are provided for a few, standing-places for the many, and either are the property of the first comer, no matter what his rank. The barriers and hedges of society for the time being are let down;—unfortunately, also, a few of its decencies are forgotten. A gentleman in a seedy coat stands at your elbow and blows the smoke of a villainously flavored cigar in your face, as composedly as though he sat beneath the shade and shelter of his own vine and fig-tree; on your other hand you are very likely to have some one who will make a spittoon of your outer-coat pocket. And when the crowd around the music-stand is dense, the air of the Park does not find its way to your lungs pure and undefiled. Here stands a German, redolent of Schweitzer and the too, too tonic beverage; there rustles a lady from whose person little ripples of musk go circling through the ambient air. The queerest contrasts in dress and manners are visible. Rival beauties and rival fashions jostle each other, and the rival reds—Magenta and Solferino—stream like opposing banners from the fair wearers' shoulders. Such a patchwork of an audience, such a mosaic of classes and colors, cannot elsewhere be obtained.

Of one peculiarity of the people the directors of these concerts seem to have been mindful. However paradoxical the assertion may seem, it is certain that people go to see music more than to hear it. In deciding on the merits of a *prima donna*, for instance, they are governed by the eye quite as much as by the ear. Of all the people that flock to *hear* PATTI—who sings as though she couldn't help it—and to *hear* CORTESI—who sings as though something would happen to her if she didn't—how many do you suppose would find their way to the opera if these ladies sang behind a curtain? And who would indulge in AMODIO, if they couldn't see that gentleman dumping about the stage in adipose excitement, as well as wallowing in a sea of vocal sounds? or in MUSIANI, if they could not catch his eye at the moment when he cocks his palate and fires that marvelous diapragm note of his at the ceiling?

Of this necessity for seeing in order to be able to hear correctly, the Central Park Concert directors seem to be aware, having made their arrangements accordingly. The band are placed upon an elevated stand, and every one has an opportunity to face the music. You can see the violinist nursing a fiddle at his breast with resinous affection, the trombone man manipulating his sliding "cut-off" and rolling his eyes in an æolian agony, and another individual emptying his soul through the funnel of a key-bugle in a series of exhaustive efforts. No facilities for both seeing and hearing are denied to the audience, nothing is charged for admittance, and, in event of dissatisfaction, even this is refunded at the gate. Surely no one should complain.

On Saturday last it was both cold and windy, yet the Park was thronged with people on foot, on horse, and in carriages; and the music-stand was the centre of attraction. Here the people gathered, drinking down the melody discoursed by the band; occasionally stirring about to aid its digestion, but resuming their places the moment the musicians uncorked the mouths of their instruments. Arias from "Poliuto" and "Traviata" fell upon unaccustomed ears, and were appreciated by souls to whom the names of VERDI and DONIZETTI are unknown. Even the swans seemed not insensible to the efforts made for the general entertainment,—floating up to the banks at the foot of the acclivity where the musicians sat enthroned, they curved their long necks and stretched them up the hill, if haply they might catch a few crumbs of the sweet sounds. Certain it is that if no worse food is given the birds they will not very soon share the fate of their predecessors. It is said that the singing of swans immediately precedes their death—we trust it will be some time before our feathered favorites become performers in these Central Park concerts.

The Murder of Mrs. Finley.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, investigated the circumstances attending the murder of HESTER FINLEY, by her husband, DANIEL FINLEY, on Sunday afternoon, at the tenement house, No. 199 East Fourteenth-street.

Mary McGuire deposed that she had known deceased a long time, and the prisoner also; he was of very intemperate habits and frequently abused his wife; deceased, on one occasion, told her that in one of his drunken fits he had stabbed her; on Sunday afternoon witness was in Mrs. Tracey's apartment when deceased came in; the prisoner called soon afterwards; witness then went into an adjoining room and she heard deceased say: "Dan., if you use that knife on me you will be sorry;" immediately afterwards she heard a scream, and on going into the room she met the prisoner, who ran down stairs with his hands covered with blood; deceased, at the same moment, fell to the floor as if she were dead; witness at once followed the prisoner to the street and pursued him to Thirteenth-street, where she overtook and detained him until the arrival of a Policeman, notwithstanding the fact that he attempted to break away from her and struck her several blows.

Mary McCormick, a girl, 10 years of age, deposed that she witnessed the murder; the prisoner came into Mrs. Tracy's room and wanted his wife to go home and get dinner ready; she refused to do as he told her, and he drew a pen-knife from his pocket and stabbed her in the breast; deceased fell down and the prisoner ran out of the house.

Dr. Bouton testified as to the cause of death, and the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a verdict to the effect that death had been caused by a stab at the hands of Daniel Healey. The accused was examined by the Coroner, and in reply to the charge against him he stated: "I have no more knowledge of it than the child unborn, how it happened or how it occurred." He was committed to prison, pending the action of the Grand Jury in the case.

The Slaver Erie.

EXAMINATION OF THE CAPTAIN AND MATES.

The United States District Attorney yesterday examined the alleged captain and mates of the slaver *Erie*. Lieut. DUNNINGTON, prize-master, was the only witness called. His testimony merely reaffirmed the particulars of the capture of the ship, which have already been published. The three officers were remanded to Eldridge-street prison, in the custody of Officer O'KEEFE.

Foreign Missions and Slavery.

SERMON BY REV. DR. THOMPSON.

At the Broadway Tabernacle, on Sunday evening, Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, the pastor, delivered a sermon—the occasion being the jubilee of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He took as his text Zechariah iv., 10, in the course of which he gave a sketch of the origin, in 1810, and progress of the work of foreign missions. He forcibly marked the contrast between its first efforts, by which $999 99 were raised and four missionaries sent forth, and its present labors, with its $490,000 contributed in the past year and its 1,200 representatives in the field. The calls of Divine Providence on the one hand, and the outrageous outbreaks of human wickedness upon the other demanded renewed energy and faith and consecration for the missionary service. Along with the wonderful openings of Providence for good there were outgrowths of human wickedness, which showed that Satan was not idle, and that the conflict for the ascendency of truth and righteousness must yet be severe. The wild, fierce tragedy of fanaticism in Lebanon, which had sent a thrill of horror through the whole world, and the audacious demand here that Slavery should be recognized as a Christian institution, and inaugurated as a part of our national policy, were proofs that the Devil was not yet chained up. When the American Board war organized, every body looked for the speedy cessation of Slavery itself, as an iniquity that must die out before the light of freedom and Christianity. Yet now men calling themselves Christians, who gave largely for foreign missions, pretended to doubt whether it was wise, and safe, and patriotic to talk against Slavery as a system of iniquity, and to vote against its extension. The most serious obstacle to their missionary operations at the Gaboon was the Slave-trade, conducted by Americans. He was informed by returned missionaries that they saw men flourishing here in Broadway who at the Gaboon had been engaged in the Slave-trade. This City was interested in the traffic to an increasing and alarming extent. The half-century that had elapsed since the American Board was established had not been wholly one of progress in righteousness. Iniquity, too, had grown. That jubilee did not proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the second story of building No. 99 Fulton-street, which extends through to Main-street, and before the fire could be extinguished property valued at $4,000 was destroyed by fire and water, belonging to the several occupants as follows: GEORGE AYERS, confectioner, No. 99 Main-street, loss on stock $700, on furniture $400—insured for $1,500 in the Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Company. JOHN MEEHAN, who occupied a room on the third floor, lost $50 worth of clothing—no insurance. Miss DOUGLAS, gentlemen's furnishing goods, who occupied the Main-street front, No. 94, lost $1,000—insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company of Brooklyn for $800. PETER REID, confectioner, No. 92 Main-street, lost $700—insured for $1,000 in the Artisans' Insurance Company, New-York. H. CRANE, boot and shoe dealer, No. 92 Main-street, lost $50—not insured. Mr. AYRES, while attempting to save some of his property, was severely but not dangerously burned. The fire originated in a wardrobe, but from what cause is not known.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. Places for the general election in November were designated, and Inspectors and Canvassers were appointed to fill all vacancies. The Central Railroad Company petitioned the Common Council for permission to lay a rail-track, and run horse-cars thereon, through Hicks-street and Fulton-street to Fulton Ferry. The petition was referred to the Railroad Committee. Alderman DAYTON, Chairman of the Law Committee, reported a resolution authorizing that Committee to take the necessary proceedings to protect the rights of the City of Brooklyn at the foot of Fulton-street, which was adopted, after being amended so as to add the Corporation Counselor. It appears that the Union Ferry Company, when they renewed their lease last Summer, had included in it the vacant slip at the foot of Fulton-street, and south of the Fulton Ferry-slip—a spot which for the last thirty years has been in the undisputed possession of the city. The Board adjourned for one week.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 116 deaths reported to the Health Officer last week, classified as follows: Men, 24; women, 23; boys, 33; girls, 36. Adults. 47; children, 69. Males, 57; females, 59. There were 18 deaths by marasmus, 17 by consumption, 16 by fever, 9 of which were scarlet, and 5 deaths each by cholera infantum, congestion of the brain and convulsions. There were also two deaths by old age. Of the whole number who died, 62 were under 5 years of age; 88 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First Ward, 1; Second Ward, 3; Third Ward, 3; Fourth Ward, 4; Fifth Ward, 8; Sixth Ward, 23; Seventh Ward, 5; Eighth Ward, 2; Ninth Ward, 9; Tenth Ward, 16; Eleventh Ward, 15; Twelfth Ward, 11; Thirteenth Ward, 1; Fourteenth Ward, 3; Fifteenth Ward, 1; Sixteenth Ward, 5; Seventeenth Ward, 3; Eighteenth Ward, 2; Nineteenth Ward, 1.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT RED HOOK.—Coroner HORTON continued the inquest on the body of CATHARINE O'BRIEN—who it is supposed died from injuries inflicted by her husband and brother-in-law—last evening, but without concluding the investigation. The jury adjourned until to-day. The medical testimony went to show that the deceased was a very intemperate woman, that the immediate cause of death was a large rupture of one of the main arteries of the liver, which was evidently caused by a blow or blows. Other witnesses testified to seeing the husband of deceased beating her.

FALL OF A PIER INTO THE EAST RIVER.—At about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the pier belonging to the Brooklyn City Flour Mills, SMITH, JEWELL & Co., owners, near the foot, and a little south of Fulton-street, fell with a heavy crash into the East river, carrying with it a large quantity of building materials and nearly swamping a sloop lying in the river near by. The pier was a flimsy structure, 45 by 65 feet, constructed of wood and supported by piles, without braces or anything like filling to steady it. The total loss is estimated at $5,000.

DEDICATION OF A SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM.—The Lee-avenue Reformed Dutch Church have been erecting the past Summer a new church edifice, the basement of which is to be used for Sabbath School purposes. The building is so far completed that the Sabbath School Room was dedicated on Sunday evening, with appropriate exercises. Addresses were made by Rev. JAMES EELS and RALPH WELLS, Esq. The Sabbath School Room is 70 by 110 feet, and 19 feet in the clear, and is calculated to accommodate 2,000 children.

GAMBLING DEN BROKEN UP.—Sergeant FERRY, of the Third Precinct Police, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, with a posse of men, made a descent upon a house kept by BARNEY O'CONNELL, on Columbia near Atlantic-street, and caught the proprietor and five other men in the act of gambling. They were all arrested and locked up in the cells for trial.

POLITICAL.—The Rocky Mountain Republican Club held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night, in the Fulton-street Wigwam, when addresses were made by CHARLES N. EMERSON, of Massachusetts, and RICHARD C. UNDERHILL, of Brooklyn. MARCUS D. MOORE has been nominated for Assembly, by the Republicans in the Second District.... Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND speaks to-night in the Wigwam, corner of Fulton and Bedford avenues, Brooklyn. The meeting is called to ratify the nomination of LUCIUS C. ANDRUS for the Assembly.

BURGLARS IDENTIFIED.—The three burglars arrested in the Eastern District, on Saturday, for committing various robberies in Queens County, were yesterday taken to Jamaica and fully identified. They were committed for trial.

BODY OF A MISSING MAN FOUND.—The body of JAMES LYNCH was found yesterday in the East river, off South Seventh-street.

The City Judge and Insolvent Debtors—Affidavit of John Cook, Esq.

State of New-York City and County of New-York, ss: I, John Cook, of the said City, Counselor at Law, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that I have read in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this day, Monday, October the 8th, 1860, an article headed, "Whitewashing by the City Judge," which article charges and alleges amongst other things that Judge RUSSELL, acting in conjunction with a firm of Solicitors named Cook & Co., through the mediumship of a Mr. Shafer, Judge RUSSELL'S private partner have engaged in the business of whitewashing all debtors who either cannot or do not choose to pay their debts, and that the said persons named have reduced this business to the level of an exact science; which said article also further charges and alleges that the City Judge has the power of discharging Insolvents from their debts who appear before him either in custody or on judgment, provided they can show the consent to such discharge of creditors, representing two-thirds of the entire indebtedness. Said article then states and says: "here is a little gold mine, or rather a very big one it will be seen at once, and this 'placer' has been worked to enormous profit." The said article then suppresses the case of a profligate or fraudulent debtor, owing two or three thousand dollars to honest creditors, who know him to possess the means of payment, or desire to punish him for the false representations on which he obtained their trust. Judgment is obtained against him, and the man is seized; he is sent to Eldridge-street prison, and that is the first step towards his release. Locked up there, one of the ready turnkeys will not fail to advise him to trust his case to Cook & Co., who are the legal practitioners most largely engaged in this business. The man then finds out that he owes about ten thousand dollars to some gentleman named Jones, or Brown, or some two gentlemen named Robinson and Jenkins; whereupon the second step towards liberation has been taken.

Finally, the debtor is brought up on *habeas corpus* before Judge Russell, Messrs. Cook & Co. having first had an interview with Shafer. Notice of the case has been published in a "daily paper," as required by law, so that if the honest creditors are not there, "they have no one to blame but themselves." The said article then further states and alleges that the benevolent Brown, Jones and Robinson are there, their faces bearing a most suspicious resemblance to the Straw Bail men of the Tombs. They aver that the prisoner, a judgment debtor, owes them a sum for lands sold to him a year since out in Dacotah Territory, of more than two-thirds of the entire amount for which he is held; they prove this by showing a detainer upon him for ten, twenty, or fifty thousand dollars, and a *cognovit* which he has given them for the debt. This forms the third and last step, and the prisoner becomes free and clear of debt, spotless and whitewashed, under Judge Russell's luminous and prompt decision!

Said article further states and says, that more than three hundred of such cases are brought before Judge Russell in the course of each year, and in no single case so brought before him has he refused to apply the white-washing brush to the applicant, from which it is but fair to presume that no fraudulent or dishonest debtors ever resort to this machinery. Of course, there are fees attached to such proceedings—fees to the judge and to the judge's partner, and to the prisoner's counsel, and fees all round.

The above being the principal charges made in said article, I, the above-named John Cook, do solemnly declare and say, under oath, that the said article is in every respect false and untrue; that I have never, in any one instance, discharged one single debtor from any of his debts whatever, in any case that I have presented the insolvent papers before the City Judge (Russell); that I never had a case before him where any insolvent petitioned the said Judge to be discharged from his debts: I have presented before him, this year, thirteen petitions of imprisoned insolvents, praying to be discharged from their imprisonment, upon making an assignment of their estate and effects for the benefit of their creditors, and to accomplish which no fictitious or sham debt was necessary to be made or created, and it would be an absurdity to suppose such a thing being necessary, and the names of those thirteen petitioners are as follows: Jacob Cohen, Meyer Goldsall, David Tynberger, Munson Francis, Samuel Jackson, Patrick Ryan, Francis B. Medlar, David Marvin, Francis Koegler, Jose M. Pie, Edward H. Stanton, Stephen Curran and James J. Wright, several of whom had not the means to pay Judge Russell's fees or my charges; and I say most positively that I never, in any case of insolvency, before the said Judge, spoke with the said Mr. Shafer, referred to in said article, in any way concerning any of the insolvent's petitions that I have at any time presented before the said Judge, and he, Mr. Shafer, has only received a small amount for his Commissioner's fees, which would not, in the whole, amount to three dollars and a half, and at least one dollar and a half of that remains unpaid for the want of the insolvents' means to pay, and most of the said insolvents stand now considerably indebted to me for these services, all of which is well known to Mr. Sheriff Kelly, his Under-Sheriff, Mr. Vultee, and the keeper of Eldridge-street Jail, and I regard the whole of this article as stated as being a piece of malicious and wanton wrong against Judge Russell, Mr. Shafer, myself and firm, which is John Cook & Son, myself having been in practice in this City for over thirty years, holding my office at No. 111 Nassau-street for nearly twenty years, during which time no such acts as charged in this article has ever occurred with me; and my son and partner has had no connection whatever in attending to any of these insolvents' proceedings.

JNO. COOK.

Sworn before me this 8th day of October, 1860.
W. J. PINCKNEY, Notary Public.

CARD FROM E. B. SHAFER, ESQ.

*To the Editor of the